PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,021—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1897.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.I.COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	11th June.
* GANGES	4906	T. F. Creery	18th ,,
B.I.INDIA	3001	R. F. Briscoe	25th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	2nd July.
B.I.ORIENTAL	5281	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
* GANGES	4906	T. F. Creery	16th ,,
B.I.PENINSULAR	5987	W. A. Wheeler	23rd ,,
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	30th ,,
B.I.BRITANNIA	6823	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4906	T. F. Creery	13th ,,
B.I.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	27th ,,
B.I.ROME	5345	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta and Marseilles.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 4 P.M. for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th May, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
ORION	G. Morovich	2,241	1st July 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
THISBE	L. Brelich	4,390	12th June.
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	12th July.

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	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

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A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

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STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	21st June 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 7, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.....22nd June 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

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1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 825 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 27, 1897.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
STOS	Jacobs	1,746	28th June.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

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In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

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LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 12th June, at 2 p.m., Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 17th June, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, on or about 12th June.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, on or about 18th June.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 17th June,

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about 6th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

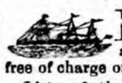
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Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A Steamer..... 5,284	On or about the 31st July.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

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Bombay, 6 May, 1897. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



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TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on or about.
YARRA	4,255	LeColspellier	13th June.
NATAL	4,071	C. Chevalier	9th July.

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By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.
Head office, Byculla, 9th June, 1897.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
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TRICHINOPOLY
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FOREIGN CIGARS.
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The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

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Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

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Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce,

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

NOTICES.

MADRAS RACES.
OCTOBER MEETING, 1897.

OWNERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRANCES for the October Meeting to be held at GUINDY, on the 9th, 12th, 14th and 16th October, 1897, CLOSE on TUESDAY, the 15th June, 1897.

Special attention is drawn to General Condition II and last para. of III.

For Prospectus apply to
J. O. HOOD,
Secretary, Madras Races, Madras.

UNDER THE SANCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
THE BANK OF BENGAL
IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE TENDERS FOR A
4½ PER CENT. COUPON DEBENTURE LOAN OF GOVERNMENT
RUPEES 1,00,00,000
(ONE HUNDRED LAKHS),
REQUIRED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD (DECCAN)
FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF THE STATE.

(ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

IN addition to the responsibility of the Hyderabad State for its due repayment, the Loan will be specially secured by mortgage to the Official Trustee of Bengal of Shares of the par value of £500,000 and Debentures for £133,100 of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company, Limited.

The Government of His Highness the Nizam undertake that, calculated at current market prices and sterling exchange, the securities shall at all times provide a margin of 10 per cent. in excess of the amount of unmatured Debentures outstanding.

Coupons payable half-yearly, 1st March and 1st September, at the Bank of Bengal, Head Office and Branches.

Debentures will be of four classes, viz.:—

Class A	for 25 lakhs	repayable at par after	5	years.
" B	" 25	"	10	"
" C	" 25	"	15	"
" D	" 25	"	20	"
	100 lakhs.			

Tenders must be for Rs. 2,000 or multiples of Rs. 2,000 (i.e. 4,000, 6,000, 8,000, &c.) Tenders cannot be received for any one class of Debentures; every tender will be treated as being for the whole, or a part of the whole, loan of Rs. 1,00,00,000 and, if accepted wholly, or in part, allotment will be made thus:—

One-fourth of the amount in	5 years	Debentures.
" " "	10 "	"
" " "	15 "	"
" " "	20 "	"

Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 500, at the option of tenderers. The minimum amount of any Debenture will be Rs. 500.

The rate of each tender must be stated at so much per cent. in rupees, or in rupees and annas, only. Fractions of an anna will not be considered. A separate tender must be submitted for each rate offered.

Tenders will be received in India at the Bank of Bengal, Head Office, Calcutta, or at any of the Bank's Branches; and in London by Messrs. Coutts and Co. up to noon of 17th June, 1897.

A deposit of 3 per cent. must accompany each tender. The balance will be payable as follows:—

On 26th June......32 per cent. (plus any premium.)
" 26th July ...... 35 "
" 26th August...30 "

but the whole, or any instalment, may after allotment be paid at earlier dates, and if so paid, will carry interest at 4½ per cent. per annum from date of payment.

Full Prospectuses, forms of tender, and further particulars can be obtained on application to the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and Branches.

Dated 7th June, 1897.

THE SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOL at BYCULLA and the JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL, FORT, will be RE-OPENED, on TUESDAY, the 8th June next, at 10 o'clock, A.M., Bombay time.

THOMAS H. GREIG,
Joint Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 19th May, 1897.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CHAMPAGNES,
SHIPPED BY
MOET & CHANDON, EPERNAY,
Proprietors of 2,500 Acres of the Finest Vineyards in the Champagne District.
(ESTABLISHED 1743.)

DRY IMPERIAL.
Per case of 1 doz. Quarts ......Rs. 90
Per case of 2 doz. Pints......... " 96
USED AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE AND MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

LEBEAU.
Per case of 1 doz. Quarts ......Rs. 70
Per case of 2 doz. Pints .... " 74
This Wine is supplied to
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

CHARLES BOILEAU FILS,
A Pure Wholesome Wine at a Low Price.
Per case of 1 doz. Quarts ......Rs. 56
Per case of 2 doz. Pints......... " 60

Fresh Consignments of the above to Hand.
APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
19, Bank Street, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE —
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
33, Hummum Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 8,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	SOURABAYA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
40 Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. MADRAS.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,400
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,·00
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,350 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	145
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6pr. ct.	305
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,050
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	140
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	230
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	150	8,500	500	·25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	540
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	315
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs11	137½
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	450
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	375
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	5	210
New Berar	1,2·0	500	500	dvd Rs60	575
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	165
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	410
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,2·0	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	2·0
Volkart	..	000	10	dvd Rs65	1,050
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	290
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	100
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	15
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	170
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,00
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,725
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,225
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr. ct.	260
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs12	205
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	20
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	305
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	375
Kurrachee Landing	500	800	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	183
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	115
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	505
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,135
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	150
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvdRs11	29xd
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	615
Anglo-Indian	1,340	...	100	Nil	57
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	2·
Bombay United	200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	600
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	750
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.60	1,650
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	800
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,075xd
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	750
Colaba Land & Mills	1,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	605
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	560
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,150xd
David Mill	1,400	50	500	dvdRs.30	5·0
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	615
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	720
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	700
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	735
Hope Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,600
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	515
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,250
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	850
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	705
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	275
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	875
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.30	825
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	765
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	270
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	750
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1000
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,500
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs100	2,500
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	132½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.75	2,250
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	510
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs22	395
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs32	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	960
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,250
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,070
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2,000
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	830
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	135
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	380
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvdRs.20	325
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	400
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	670
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	52
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Vaishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	1,500	900	dvdRs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	810
Wadia Mills	1,600	1,000	1,000	...	...
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Suguar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	100	500	...	650
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	60	...	122½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Three and-a-half per cent Reduced 103 7
Three and-a-half per cent 1853 109-2
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans 130
New French Loan 3 per cent. 1872 .... nom.
City of Paris Loan .... nom.
Four per. cent. Port Trust Bond 108

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 9-12m., 4-85a. Low water, 2-22m., 3-3a.
Bombay Medical and Physical Society, Durbar Room, Town Hall. 4-30 p.m.
Justices' election of a Municipal Councillor, Municipal Office. 5 p.m.
Gymkhana Hockey, 5-15 p.m.
Bombay Rifle Club, prize-distribution and dance, Town Hall, 8-30 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Temperance night, 8-45 p.m. (Music and Recitations. Ladies are invited.)
Tivoli Theatre, Willard Opera Company.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Ponani entered the dock yesterday; the steamer Neptune left it on Wednesday, and the steamer Muke Maru yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Gisela entered the dock on Wednesday.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day, at 5 p.m.

BAND NOTICE.—The Band fof the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening.

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—Shastri Narhari Vishnoo Godesai will address on "Vedant Philosophy, as given in Prashnopnisha," to-morrow (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m., at the People's Free Reading Room and Library.

CRUSHED IN A STAMPING MACHINE.—Pandoo Babaji, a servant in the employ of a goldsmith, at More Road, was, on Wednesday afternoon, cleaning a stamping machine, when two fingers of his left hand were accidentally crushed in it. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the fingers were amputated.

BURGLARY AT GHORUPDEO ROAD.—Baboo Daji, a jobber, employed in the E. D. Sassoon Mill, and residing at Ghorupdeo Road, reported to the police, on Wednesday evening, that during his absence from home, between the hours of 7 a.m. and 2 p.m., that day, some person or persons broke into his room by opening the lock on the door with a duplicate key, and stole from a box, the staple of which was wrenched off, gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 78.

FIRE AT HASSANABAD.—A cudjan shed, 300ft. long and 40ft. wide, situated in the compound of Hassanabad, Mount Road, Mazagaon, caught fire, on Wednesday, by a spark flying up to the roof, and was demolished in about fifteen minutes. The shed was used as a kitchen during the Mohurrum, and a large quantity of food that was being cooked therein at the time was spoiled. The Chinchpoogly and Sankli Tank steamers were quickly on the spot, but they were not used, as water from a stand-pipe was found sufficient to extinguish the fire. The damage was estimated at Rs 900.

SUICIDE OF A GOWLEE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Hooseinee Soobha, a Mahomedan Gowalee, aged nineteen years, residing with his parents at Pakhmodia Street. The deceased, who was a married man, had a kept mistress, whom he wanted to bring home, but the father would not allow him to do so, and consequently there was a quarrel between him and his father. On Wednesday morning Hooseinee went out to sell milk, and did not return home as usual to take his midday meal. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon he was found lying unconscious on the shop-board opposite the Grant Medical College, Parel Road. He was carried home, and was examined by a medical practitioner, who advised his removal to the J. J. Hospital, where he was taken about 7 p.m. On examination by the House Surgeon at the Hospital Hooseinee was found to be suffering from opium poisoning. He was detained under treatment, but never recovered his consciousness, and died a few hours after admission. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

DEATH OF A MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, a member of the Municipal Corporation and a Justice of the Peace, which took place, last evening, at his residence at Churney Wady Road. Mr. Bomanjee was born in 1825, and educated at the Elphinstone Institution. He was made a Clare scholar in 1841, and was subsequently appointed teacher and assistant professor in the institution. As a teacher he was much liked and respected by the students, some of whom he assisted with books and small monthly stipends to enable them to prosecute their studies.

In his youth he took an active part in the formation and promotion of the following institutions and societies:—(1) The Students' Literary Society, of which he was one of the founders and vice-presidents. (2) Rahunmi Muzdiasnan Sabha, of which he was secretary for some time. (3) Parsi Girls' School at Baharkote. He was one of the pioneers of female education amongst the Parsis, and one of the first to undertake the work of teaching at the school without any remuneration. (4) Guzan Prasark Mandli, of which he was secretary and vice-president for some time. (5) Secretary to the Bombay Association. (6) He was also one of the founders and contributors to the *Rast Goftar*. At the time of the first Mahomedan Riot in 1851, he took an active part in starting and collecting a defence fund. It is known as the Baharkote Defence fund, of which there is still a balance of about Rs. 3,000 in hand. After thirteen years of Government service in the educational line Mr. Bomanjee went to England as the general manager of the firm of Mr. Bomanji Framji Cama, of which subsequently he was a partner. On his return from England he went to China as the manager of the firm of the late Mr. Dinshaw Ghandhi. On his return from China he led almost a retired life, devoting his leisure hours in teaching well-known citizens, such as Mr. M. A. Rogay, and the late Messrs. Morarji Goculdas and Ardeshir Maneckji Setna. Mr. Bomanji has been a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation ever since its constitution. At the very beginning he was not a candidate for election, but he was pressed by the Parsi voters of the Bhuleshwar ward to allow them to elect him. The independent part he always took in the deliberations of the Corporation is well known. He seldom hesitated to call a spade a spade. Mr. Bomanji persistently fought at the Corporation to provide the people with an abundant supply of water, and one of his speeches on the subject was very much liked by Sir Richard Temple, who quoted it in one of his public addresses. Mr. Bomanji was elected a Justice of the Peace in 1888, and a delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court in 1892. He was the first delegate who was elected by the Justices.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.

THE annual general meeting of the above club was held at the Apollo Bunder Rooms (Messrs. W. B. Green and Co.), on Wednesday evening, Mr. C. Brown, president of the club, presiding. The honorary secretary's report showed that during the past season fourteen matches had been played, of which five were won, five lost, and four drawn. At hockey six matches were played, two won, two lost, and two drawn. The accounts of the club showed a balance of Rs. 37 on the right side. The election of office-bearers for the ensuing season resulted as follows:—President—Mr. C. Brown; vice-president—Messrs. W. W. Wilson, D. J. Harvie, F. De G. Derry, J. Moir, and W. B. Green; captain—Colin M. Ross; vice-captain—Mr. G. Smarden; honorary secretaries—Messrs Angus Brown and F. Hogan; honorary treasurer—Mr. W. B. Nicoll; members of committee—Messrs. Stevenson, Downing, Church, Fischer, and Sharp; selecting committee—Messrs. Ross, Smarden, C. Brown, Hogan, and Sharp. There being no other business, the meeting was closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT V. G. MENZIES, 8th Bombay Infantry, has been detailed for famine duty in the Central Provinces.

LIEUTENANT C. A. ROOSMALE-COCQ, 3rd Bombay Infantry, has been detailed for famine duty in the Central Provinces.

LIEUTENANT W. F. C. TAYLER, 1st Punjab Cavalry, has been selected for the appointment of Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong.

LIEUTENANT W. F. T. O'CONNOR, Royal Artillery, joins the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department, as Attaché.

"'Ow much do you charge for pulling out a tooth, young man?" "One shilling,—and five shillings with gas."

"Five shillings with gas! Then I'll come again to-morrow, when it's daylight!"—*Punch.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. a bottle.

THE KELVA MAHIM RIOT CASE.

APPEAL IN THE SESSIONS COURT.

MR. ALCOCK, I.C.S., on Wednesday, heard the appeal of Budhia Shravan and twenty-five others, who were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by Mr. Hudson, I.C.S., First Class Magistrate, Thana, under sections 147 and 332 of the Indian Penal Code. The Government Pleader, Rao Saheb Acharya, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Fardunji Pestanji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Balcrishna Pathare, pleader, represented the accused. Mr. Taleyarkhan, in addressing the court on behalf of the appellants, said that these alleged rioters belonged to a crowd of some three or four thousand people assembled from several coast villages of the Mahim Taluka. They went to the District Deputy Collector with their grievances and demanded immediate orders. The case in the lower court started with 87 accused. When the prosecution closed their case, the magistrate discharged 39, and the number was reduced to 50. It was still further reduced by the magistrate having discharged no less than 22 persons. The appellants were now 26, and here arose, Mr. Taleyarkhan contended, the first point in their favour: why were they not acquitted? Because they were identified as being among the rioters by the men who also identified 61 of the accused against whom, in the magistrate's opinion, no case was made out, and who were therefore discharged. That was the cardinal point to be borne in mind. Counsel submitted that if the witnesses for the Crown could not be relied upon to give satisfactory evidence with regard to those who were discharged, it was not only anomalous, but illegal to hold that very evidence as satisfactory with regard to the appellants when the magistrate discharged the majority of the accused for want of satisfactory evidence of identification. He should have inevitably discharged all the rest because he cannot believe and disbelieve a man at the same time when the evidence was exactly of a similar nature throughout. The whole case turned upon the question of identification, and on a careful consideration of all the circumstances it would be found that there was not a scrap of evidence to connect the appellants with the offences. He did not for a moment deny that a large number of people had collected, and that there was a serious disturbance, but the sole question for consideration was whether the appellants were the persons who took part in the disturbance. The learned counsel contended that there was absolutely nothing in the evidence for the prosecution to show that they were among the rioters. No doubt there was some indirect evidence which referred to them, and the magistrate was influenced in his decision by that, but the point to be considered was whether there was any direct evidence on which the court could safely come to a verdict against them. Having quoted from the evidence to show that it was both incorrect and untrustworthy, counsel said it was clear from the learned magistrate's judgment that he had relied on the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution and had disbelieved the defence of *alibi*. The general nature of the evidence for the defence was to establish an *alibi*: to show that the accused were fishing or somewhere else. But the magistrate considered this evidence as unreliable; but why it was unreliable he gave no sufficient reasons. The learned magistrate had written out an elaborate judgment, but he did not explain why he believed the prosecution and disbelieved the defence. Assuming, for the purposes of argument, that the evidence for the prosecution was reliable and satisfactory there were other points to be remembered in connection with it. The witnesses did not say that they saw all the accused engaged in the disturbance; but what they said for the most part was that they saw these men on the ground, some strolling about, others smoking. So at the earliest stage there was no disturbance, and the mere fact of many of those who were identified having been on the ground would not make them rioters. The law was clear on the point, and it cannot be for a moment argued that all those present at the spot were by implication rioters. That could not be, counsel argued, unless it were shown that they participated in the desires of the crowd. Mr. Taleyarkhan submitted that the intention of his clients was to be inferred from their conduct and not from their mere presence at the spot. The judgment of the magistrate, he urged, was opposed to law and facts. His Honour had to consider these points: whether the appellants were present at the time the riot took place? And if they were, whether they were doing anything contrary to law? If they were not, then they were entitled to an acquittal. In all cases of this description it was somewhat difficult to ascertain the precise share which each person took in the transaction, but nevertheless it was necessary before a conviction to ascertain clearly that they had taken such a share in the disturbance as would bring them within a criminal charge.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

DACOITS WITH THEIR FACES TIED UP.

IMPERATRIX VS. KRISHNA WALAD GANPAT AND OTHERS.

THE accused, about a dozen in number, appealed from a decision of Mr. A. Shewan, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who, in January last, convicted them with others, of dacoity, and sentenced them each to eight years' rigorous imprisonment, with a fine of Rs. 300 each, or in default to suffer each one year's further imprisonment. Mr. Branson, with the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, appeared for some of the appellants; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appeared that the complainant, whose house was looted, was a well-to-do Kunbi, of the Patel family, residing at Amalthe in the Sukheda Taluka. It lies on the Tapti river. The docoity occurred on the night of the 3rd November last, which was the day known as the Dhun Teras, the day before the Deewali. Late that night, some time after people had gone to sleep, the house was attacked by a body of men, who commenced as usual by stoning it, after which they came to closer quarters. On the ota in front of the house were sleeping complainant, his nephew Gajinal, a sowar from Kikran by name Devchand, and one Zuga, who had come with Devchand. The dacoits are said to have first beaten Devchand, whom they let go on his protesting that he was not the master of the house. Then they broke open the door with an axe, and went inside where there was a light. They were hampered in their operations for want of some one to show them where the valuables were, and first the nephew, and then complainant himself, who had lain still under his bed-clothes on the ota, were dragged in, beaten, and ordered to point out booty. In the course of these proceedings complainant received a cut on his left wrist from a sword and a blow on his forehead from a stone. He was compelled to point out a place in his house, where a copper pot, which contained Rs. 4,200, was burried. In the same house, several boxes were broken open, and more money, ornaments, &c., were stolen therefrom. And with this plunder, after a visit to an adjoining house belonging to complainant, the thieves made off. They were said to have two tongas with them and to have assembled from several villages. Information of the decoity was at once conveyed to the Taluka station, and the chief constable was on the spot early next morning. But nothing was discovered till the 9th, when a Bhil watchman of Anturli told the police that the three Bhil accused from that village had left it on the night of the Dhun Teras and crossed the Tapti to the side on which Amalthe stands. On the information of the first two accused, more of them were arrested and gave up property, and portions were found in the houses of others. Eleven of the accused made confessions, which were recorded by the second-class magistrate. The Sessions Judge came to the conclusion that grievous hurt was certainly caused to the complainant. The wound was not healed for more than two months. But there was no evidence to show which offender caused the hurt. The complainant himself identified one of the accused, which was not to be wondered at when it was borne in mind that, as usual, most, if not all, of the decoits had their faces tied up. There was a witness, Ahmed, who said he was with the dacoits on the night in question. His story was that accused No. 8 came to him that night and asked him to go and see a dance at Amalthe. He set out with No. 8 after dark, and when nearing Amalthe, they were joined by other persons, who had with them two tongas. Ahmed said he then became suspicious of the object of the men who had assembled, and wanted to run away, but was threatened with death. So he stayed with the tongas while the other persons entered the village, and took an early opportunity of decamping. He identified eleven of the dacoits. The Sessions Judge saw no reason to doubt that Ahmed was present at the dacoity, but his evidence, the assessors were told, must be accepted with great caution, not only because he might be suspected to be an accomplice, but also for the reason that, while he inculpated them, he inculpated himself. Then there was the evidence of several witnesses, who met parties of the accused in the vicinity on the night of the dacoity. All the confessions inculpated the makers of the confessions although it was true that, in certain points, the accused did, all with one consent, make themselves out to be not so bad as their fellows. They did not go inside the house. They did not assault complainant. They had no guns or swords; they only carried sticks. Agreeing with the assessors, the Sessions Judge found all the accused not guilty of causing grievous hurt. All the appellants were found guilty of the dacoity, and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel, dismissed the appeals.

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BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 8th June were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 7th, 13 feet 8 inches against 13 feet 10 inches same date last year. Rabi crops removed except in Karachi Taluka. Reaping of adhava crops commenced. Ensuing kharif sowings continue. Seeds commenced germinating in some places. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder scarce in hilly tracts.

Shikarpur.—River 10 feet against 9 feet 3 inches same date last year. Kharif preparations begun. Locusts passed over Kakar Taluka. Fodder scarce. Cattle healthy except in two talukas. Very slight rain in three talukas.

Hyderabad.—Division of rabi harvest continues in Sakrand and threshing in Moro and Kandiaro. Kharif preparations in progress. Rain in Moro 15 cents accompanied by hail and high winds which have damaged wheat. Cattle in fair condition. Price of wheat fallen in Hyderabad Taluka.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi threshing almost over. Kharif preparations progressing. Cattle healthy except in Shahdadpur Taluka. Fodder sufficient. Price of bajri risen by 2 chataks and of wheat by 3 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Rabi threshing almost completed. Cattle healthy except in one taluka. Average selling price unchanged, wheat being 10, bajri 13 seers per rupee in the district.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 5th June 1897).—Land is being prepared for early kharif crops. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices steady but high: jowari 10 seers, bajri 9 seers 60 tolas, wheat 8 seers, and rice second sort 7 seers 60 tolas per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Manuring of land progressing. Weather very warm and close. Cattle healthy. Fodder sufficient. Prices stationary.

Broach.—Land is being prepared and manured for next season's cultivation. Fodder supply good.

Surat—(For week ending 5th June 1897).—Preparation of land for the ensuing season is still in progress. Fodder supply good. Prices are almost stationary except at Olpad, where they have risen by four annas per Bengal maund. Prices of jowari: Olpad 8 seers 12 chataks, Chorasi 9 seers, Bardoli 9 seers 6 chataks, Jalalpor 9 seers 8 chataks, Chikhli 9 seers 6 chataks, Bulsar 9 seers 6 chataks, Pardi 8 seers 8 chataks and Mandvi 10 seers.

Khandesh.—No rain during week. Lands are being prepared for the kharif crops throughout the district. Grass scanty and dear. Condition of agricultural stock fair.

Nasik.—(For week ending 7th June 1897).—Rainfall is insufficient throughout the whole district. Nagli is sown in Igatpuri Taluka. In all the remaining talukas land is being prepared for ensuing season. Fodder supply not sufficient except in Dangi parts.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain on 6th, 7th and 8th; total of week 2 inches 47 cents; total from 1st January to date 2 inches 48 cents, being 98 cents below average. Abnormal temperature 2° warm throughout the week except on 3rd, when it was 1° warm. Vapour in air normal on 2nd and 3rd and excessive from 4th to 8th. Wind normal on 2nd; abnormal wind northerly from 3rd to 8th. Lightning on 5th, thunder and lightning on 7th, and thunderstorm on 6th and 8th.

Kolaba.—Rain 53cents at Alibag. Rab burning nearly completed. Sowing in progress in Mangaon and Mahad talukas. Price of rice at Alibag 7 seers 35 tolas. Price of rice risen at Karjat, Roha and Mahad by 55, 49 and 40 tolas and fallen at Uran by 48 tolas. Fodder supply scanty at Nagothna, Uran and Mangaon. Agricultural stock healthy.

Ratnagiri.—No rain during week except in Vengurla. Sowing operations in progress. Cattle healthy except in Chiplun Taluka and Guhagar Petha.

Poona.—Rain during week at district head-quarter station 31 cents. There was rainfall throughout the district except in taluka Indapur and petha Mulshi, maximum being 1 inch 11 cents in Khed and minimum 6 cents in Sirur Taluka. Lands are being prepared for the next season. Fodder insufficient. Agricultural stock in poor condition. There was a slight rise in the price of jowari and bajri in the Maval Taluka, of jowari in the Bhimthadi Taluka and of bajri in the Indapur Taluka. The prices are stationary elsewhere.

Ahmednagar.—No rain during week. Prepartion of land for next season almost completed. Fodder suppy very scarce. Cattle dying in most parts for want of fodder. District average price of jowari 9 seers 29 tolas.

Sholapur—(For week ending 5th June 1897).—Rain during week at Sholapur 12 cents, Pandharpur 15 cents and Sangola 4 cents. Land is being prepared for kharif crops in some places. Fodder quite insufficient. Agricultural stock in poor condition. Slight rise in the price of jowari in all talukas except Sholapur and Malsiras, where it is steady. Price of jowari at Sholapur 10 seers 12 chataks.

Satara.—Rain at Karad 15 cents, Valva 48 cents, Satara 32 cents, Wai 3 cents, Javli 1 inch 85 cents, Khanapur 22 cents, Koregaon 11 cents and Tasgaon 38 cents; none at Man, Patan and Khatav. Sowing commenced at Javli. Water supply fair. Fodder scarce. Cattle fair.

Bijapur.—Rain during week at Indi 13 cents, Sindgi 24 cents, Bijapur 58 cents, Bagevadi 08 cents, Muddebihal 48 cents, Bagalkot 25 cents, Badami 85 cents, and Hungund 91 cents. Heavy rain urgently needed for kharif sowing. Recipients of tagai advance are improving their lands. Prices of fodder rising. Cattle in bad condition. Scarcity of water in all talukas. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in Bijapur and Muddebihal talukas and are stationary elsewhere. Average rate of food-grains 9 seers 10 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week throughout the district except at Chandgad, maximum being 2 inches at Parasgad, minimum 23 cents at Athni. Sowing of paddy crops in progress. Condition of agricultural stock fair, of artizans middling, of labourers and cattle indifferent. Average price of Jowari 10¼ seers per rupee. Water famine is removed. Food-supplies sufficient.

Dharwar.—Rain during week throughout the district, varying from 8 cents on Ranebennur to 2 inches 30 cents in Hangal. Sowing of paddy continues. Sowing of til sava commenced. Price of jowari 12 seers 4 chataks.

Kanara.—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum being 5 inches 41 cents at Bhatkal, minimum 5 cents at Siddapur. Weather stormy. Sea rough. Preparation of ground continues. Sowing continues. Agricultural stock good except in Supa Petha.

Rajkot.—Cultivation of soil for the next season in progress. Average price of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram 8 seers 70 tolas, 8 seers 40 tolas, 9 seers 65 tolas and 8 seers 70 tolas respectively per rupee. No marked rise or fall since last week. Public health generally good.

Wadhwan.—Weather very warm. Public health good. Ploughing of land in progress. Price of bajri 9 seers and jowari 9½ seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Public health and agricultural stock fair. Land being prepared for monsoon cultivation. Scarcity of fodder felt in parts of Navsari and Kadi divisions. Price of bajri 17, wheat 15, rice superior 12 and inferior 16 pounds per British rupee.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

477-96—Mooljee and R—Sawitribai vs. Jugonath Ramjee and others—K D Shroff.—Part heard.
560-96—Daphtary and F—Damodhar Jagonnath and others vs Savitribai and others—Muljee and R, Khunderao and S and K D Shroff—Part heard.
279-95—M H Khan—Abdoolally Noorbhai vs Moosajee Adamjee and others—M N Saklatwalla and J Peace.—Part heard. (Not till Monday.)
517-95—Mazon al and R—Ramcoover Mamraj and others vs Cha oorohooj Bhagirathmal and others.
594-94—M H Khan—Latiff Hajee Abboobaker vs Hajee Adam Haje Joonas and others—J Peace, and In person.
300-95—Dikshit and D—Goolam Hoosein Ahmed Miya and others vs Kazee Mahomed Mya bin Kazee Dada Miya—Tyabjee D and Co.
529-95—Edgelo and G—Hassam Hajee Musa vs Dawood Latiff and others—Ardeshir H and D.
460-96—Hiralal M and M—Sardarmal Jaggonnath and others vs John George Kerman and another.
84-96—Craik W and S—Keshaw Bappoo vs Gopal Arjoon and others—Crawford B and Co, and C M and M.
239-95—Wadia and G—Syed Ebrahim bin Syed Mahomed and others vs Latifabai and others—Ardeshir H and D, and M H Khan.
407-96—Janardhan and A—Dhunbaijee vs Dossabhoy Cooverjee Doctor—Ardeshir H. and D.
678 93—In person—Ganoo Vithoojee Dhanawde and others vs Rajaram Vithojee Patel Tambay—J C Cama.

Testamentary Suits.

5-97—Little and Co—Mahomed Alli Abdool Hoosein Sumsoodin vs Aminaboo widow—Bicknell M and M.
13-97—Bicknell M and M—Aminaboo widow vs Mahomed Alli Abdool Hoosein Sumsoodin—Little and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

For Consent Decree.

517-96—Bhaishunker and K—Ardesir Bomanjee and others vs Jamsetjee Pallonjee and another—Little and Co. and W and G.

Postponed Long Causes.

624-96—Bicknell M and M—Muncherjee Shapurjee Katruck and another vs Hajee Haroon Ebrahim—Payne G and S.
452-91—Hiralal M and M—Thakoredas Purshotumdas Shroff and others vs Manilal Lukmidas and another—Framjee M and M.
655-96—Sorabjee and J—Shamrao Moroba and others vs Shri krishna Moroba and others—Payne G and S.
637-96—Brown and M—Salomon Saleh Sassoon vs Sassoon J David—Maganlal and R.
660-96—Sorabjee and J—Mathra Karamsi vs Memon Hassum Hajee Mahomed and others—Framjee M and M.
668-96—Little and Co—Joaquim Salvador Rodrigues vs Pedro Pascoal Murzello and others—Daphtary and F.
639-93—Little and Co—Joseph Thomas DeSilva and others vs Domingo Francis Murzello and others—Daphtary and F.
15-97—F P Pavri—Bai Dawarka vs The G I P Ry Co—Little and Co.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
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THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 10TH OF JUNE, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates o the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temperature in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·561	N	3	114·6	86·5	34	...	0·87	+0·67
Sirsa	29·548	NNW	4	11·3	87·5	21	...	0·32	+0·03
Delhi	29·543	E	4	113·7	89·0	37	...	0·10	—0·4
Agra	29·533	SW	5	115·0	85·7	35	...	0·01	—0·29
Cawnpore	29·552	ESE	3	113·6	90·0	42	..	..	...
Allahabad	29·562	ENE	10	112·6	90·7	38	...	..	—0·61
Jhansi	29·517	SW	1	117·2	91·7	18	...	..	—0·52
Jacobabad	29·587	SE	5	122·5	85·5	31	..	...	...
Karachi	29·711	WSW	9	113·7	83·0	79	...	..	...
Jeypore	29·605	W	4	118·3	87·9	41	...	...	—0·2
Ajmere	29·639	W	?	115·4	92·5	40	...	0·05	—0·09
Deesa	29·747	W	14	115·4	85·5	65	..	..	—0·10
Ahmedabad	29·764	W	8	111·8	86·6	58	..	..	...
Bhuj	29·730	SW	21	106·6	82·9	35	...	...	—0·33
Rajkot	29·730	SW	16	111·4	82·9	61	...	...	—0·48
Ghadechi	29·746	SSW	17	105·6	85·	55	...	..	...
Veraval	29·751	S	17	85·6	·3·2	81	...	0·01	...
Neemuch	29·700	SW	10	112·1	84·2	51	..	..	—0·44
Indore	29·653	W	6	110·1	80·6	59	..	...	—1·37
Saugor	29·545	W	5	113·4	86·1	36	..	...	—0·7
Jubulpore	29·547	NW	2	113·5	83·6	28	...	..	—0·65
Hoshangabad	29·636	WNW	5	114·0	84·9	45	...	...	—1·48
Khandwa	29·689	NW	12	112·2	85·6	39	..	..	—1·4
Raipur	29·587	SW	7	109·0	86·9	32	0·01	0·39	—0·86
Nagpur	29·583	WNW	10	110·7	84·0	29	...	0·67	—1·52
Amraoti	29·32	W	9	110·4	·6·2	41	...	0·97	—0·4
Akola	29·687	W	1	112·1	85·2	59	0·03	0·0	—1·25
Surat	29·761	SW	13	99·2	85·1	66	...	...	—1·13
Malegaon	29·751	WSW	14	1·8·8	78·1	52	0·18	0·18	—1·20
Bombay	29·795	SW	23	9·4	83·0	78	...	2·47	—1·67
Poona	29·781	W	17	96·5	74·8	67	...	1·80	+0·20
Ahmednagar	29·766	WNW	10	103·3	76·4	64	...	0·05	...
Aurangabad	29·749	NW	8	107·1	79·2	53	...	0·14	..
Sholapur	29·759	W	13	103·7	7·5	53	...	0·16	—2·09
Ratnagiri	29·806	SW	9	94·4	80·8	85	0·08	0·50	—9·02
Belgaum	29·791	WSW	25	86·2	70·7	84	...	1·3	—1·28
Goa	29·848	SW	16	91·1	78·4	95	0·45	1·46	..
Karwar	29·843	W	9	87·3	76·0	82	0·26	1·85	—10·83
Mangalore	29·876	NNW	3	86·3	73·9	85	1·62	7·21	—4·94
Calicut	29·814	NW	11	89·3	77·0	79	0·06	12·18	+0·22
Cochin	29·825	N	M	89·3	77·1	86	0·05	12·76	+4·28
Bangalore	29·817	WSW	12	83·8	68·8	73	...	0·59	—1·16
Secunderabad	29·718	WSW	10	102·7	79·2	50	..	0·02	—1·50
Masulipatam	29·715	S	11	96·6	84·0	92	...	0·63	—1·61
Bellary	29·758	W	6	100·2	78·3	39	...	0·53	—0·18
Cuddapah	29·757	W	M	1·5·	85·0	57	..	0·20	+1·08
Madras	29·725	S	8	103·	83·0	60	...	2·12	+1·51
Coimbatore	29·814	S	4	92·9	73·3	78	...	0·10	—0·48
Trichinopoly	29·756	W	6	100·6	80·3	64	...	1·86	+1·31
Negapatam	29·760	W	9	99·1	82·9	59	...	...	—0·54
Colombo	29·788	W	8	91·0	81·5	74	0·03	4·60	+0·85
Aden	29·600	S	5	99·8	87·3	81	...	—	...

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J. J H=0·00 (1·31); G. T. H.=0·00 (2·01); St. G. H.=0·01 (1·85); C. P.=0·00 (2·47).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, the Bombay Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at Karachi, Khandwa, Akola and Coimbatore, and has been steady, or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is very irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to steep. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations, and the force has been strong at Goa, Karwar, Belgaum, Sholapur, Bombay, Malegaon, Surat, Ghadechi, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Deesa. This morning the wind velocity was 30 miles an hour at Neemuch, 24 at Rajkot, Akola and Secunderabad, 20 at Ghadechi and Khandwa, 18 at Malegaon and Deesa, and 16 at Bangalore and Nagpur. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal in Sind, the Punjab, the Central and North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Berar, and at Malegaon, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Calicut, Secunderabad, Bellary and Cuddapah, and the minimum in large to very large excess at Masulipatam, Surat, Akola, Amraoti, Raipur, Hoshangabad, Saugor, Indore, Neemuch, Rajkot, Deesa, Ajmere, Jeypore, Jhansi, Allahabad, Delhi, Sirsa and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 122·5° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 69° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably in Sind, Rajputana, Central India and at Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Akola, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa and Madras, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Mangalore (1·62"), light to moderate showers at Malegaon, Goa and Karwar, and a few drops at Colombo, Cochin, Calicut, Ratnagiri and Akola. Pressure is abnormally very high in Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar, Gujarat, Central India, and at the West Coast stations from Mangalore to Bombay. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast from Mangalore to Bombay is weak (being only half its average strength), and indicates the probability of light to moderate showers on that coast. The cyclonic circulation of wind on the West Coast has disappeared. Yesterday's telegram from the Seychelles states: "Barometer 29·830", moderate to fresh south-east wind, fine clear weather, and wind more southerly than usual." To-day's pressure difference between Colombo and Aden is also unusually large, and strong monsoon appears to be blowing in the Arabian Sea lying to the south of latitude 14°". To-day's telegram from the Seychelles states: "Barometer 29·830," overcast sky, light south-west wind, and that season up to date has been finer than usual."

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 9th June, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... inches	29·672
Temperature of the Air .... degrees	86·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·5
Dew Point	78·6
Relative humidity of Air	·777
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	6·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day) .... degrees	91·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)	75·5
General Directions of wind*	SSE, S, SSW, S.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* .... miles	588
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	2·47
" " year	2·48
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th inst.	0·02

* From midnight to midnight

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 6.

Daunt, Lt, 22nd Bo I, off leave.

JUNE 9.

Fairchine, Surgn Capt, Bo, A M S, on duty, from Khandalla.
Menzies, Capt, Bo, R Fus, on leave, from Mhow.
Gorton, Capt, Punjab, R A, on duty, from Abbottabad.

JUNE 10.

Roothe, Capt, Bo, Cant Magte, on leave, from Mhow.
Bond, Capt, Bo, K O York L I, on leave, from Neemuch.
Witham, Capt, Bo, 20th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Hughes, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 1st Infy, on leave, from Jhansi.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 10.

Slater, 2nd Lt, Punjab, on duty, to Dera Ismail Khan.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 11th June, 1897.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 9th instant and posted to No. 1 Sub-Division, No. 1 Company:—No. 516 Gunner, J. Berryman.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.
Bombay, 11th June, 1897.

1. Copies of Annual Report 1896-97 have been received from Press and can be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

2. The following extract from General Orders, Military Department, dated Simla 21st May 1897, is published for information:—No. 566, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Second-Lieutenant F. W. F. Neel Paton resigns his Commission.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

GRÆCIA (acknowledging defeat). "My mistake, Sir."

Jubilant Sultan.—"Not at all! Extremely indebted to you! You've quite set me on my legs again!"

"LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Billiousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Leyden, 2180 tons, Captain R Calvert, cleared yesterday for Bassein, in ballast.

THE Hall Line s s Methley Hall, 2,235 tons, Captain W McQuarrie, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE s s Dean, 958 tons, Captain T Hamilton, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Bangkok (20th May), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie, Stuart and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 545 tons, Captain C P Seddon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh (27th May) via Karachi, with a general cargo, 30 cases opium and the following passengers:—Mr Hajee Mahomed Ahmed, Mr Hajee Hadee Allee Mahomed, Master Cooke and 71 deck.

THE P & O Co's s s Mirzapore, 2,168 tons, Captain P Wickenden, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs Stevan and two children, Mr R A Sethna, Mr Sydney Cope, Mr E H Madge.

THE s s Pekin, 2,133 tons, Captain H Shumacker arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah (28th May) via Aden, with a general cargo and 1,005 pilgrims as passengers. During the voyage there were nine deaths amongst the pilgrims from debility and old age. The vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee Cassum Joosub.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 10.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shd. Vessels. Ton. Capt. Destination. Date.* Agents.
A Dido ......3127 Watson......Hull......12-6 F M & Co
C Courland ......745 Lenton ....D Abdoola
E Johanisberger ..1846 Wesloh...Karachi ...18-6 Glade & Co
F Akbar......1442 Baldwin ....H C Joosub
K Imaum ......2706 emberthy......Dunkirk 12-6 E Bates
Q Golden Cross ...1944 Thomas ....C Muncherjee

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri ......929 Adam............Shepherd & Co
Satrunji......547 Ahmed ....Do.
Sabarmati......524 Cassum ....Do.
Poonani ......552 Ahmed............Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd. Vessels. Ton. Capt. Destination. Date. Agents.
2 Hispania ......2213 Abrey...Marseilles..16-6 W & A G & Co
3 Methly Hall...2235 McQuarrie...Mar. & Genoa.. 8-6 E Bates
4 Ganges ......2111 Creery ......Aden......18-6 P & O Co
6 Mirzapore......2168 Wickendon......China......10-6 P & O Co
8 Mazagon ......4997 Andrews ......China ....P & O Co
9 Gisela ......2643 Breitch ......Trieste......12-6 A L S N Co
12 India......4910 Briscoe......London...... 25-6 P & O Co
15 Coromandel..4652 Seymour......London ......10-6 P & O Co
16 Arion ......182 Clough ....C Muncherjee & Sons

HARBOUR WALL.

Dumra ......762 Russell......Karachi ...5-6 M M & Co
Dwarka ......760 Tice......Karachi ...12-6 M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Canara......1902 tons gross............M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle, continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Meantime, or 8h. 8m. 41·50 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Dean s	Hamilton	Bangkok, May 20.
10	Pachumba s	Seddon	Busreh, May 27.
	Pekin s	Shumacker	Jeddah, May 28.
	Naseri s	Tiller	Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Purulia s	M Lean	Persian Gulf.
	Muke Maru s	Going	China, &c.
	City of London s	Whish	Liverpool.
	Methley Hall s	M Quarrie	Marseilles, &c.
	Mirzapore s	Wickenden	China, &c.

The steamer Leyden, Captain Calvert, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Bassein.

The steamer Kilwa, entered for loading yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 10.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macrae s—10 cases whisky, P S Pochajee; 16 cases whisky, 5 cases brandy, 2 cases rum, 3 cases wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Clan Fraser s—50 cases whisky, Edulgee Pallonjee Bottlewalla

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macrae s—23 cases table salt, H N Mehta.

FROM LONDON.

India s—52 cases provision, 12 cases medicine &c, and 93 cases oilmen stores, E Russoolgee; 35 bales paper, E D Sassoon and Co; 45 cases provision, F T Atkins; 50 cases oil men stores, and 1 case medicine, Cowasjee Dadabhoy; 12 cases varnish, Abdoolally Sumsoodin and Co; 8 cases tobacco manufactured, Ruttonjee Byramjee; 17 cases tobacco manufactured, Hormusjee Laurjee; 13 cases photo materials, E D Karanja; 5 cases manufactured tobacco, R Byramjee.

Shannon s—3 cases medicine, A M Sodder.
Britannia s—12 cases chemicals, &c, B Ferozshaw and Co.
Peninsular s—35 cases whisky, Edulgee Bezonjee.
Deepdale s—8 cases medicine, D Dadabhoy.
Caledonia s—50 cases medicine &c, A M Sodder; 2 cases blotting paper, and 1 case copying paper, Hussonally Abdoolally.

FROM HULL.

Dido s—8 cases writing paper &c, Hussonally Abdoolally; 50 casks chemicals, H D Adamjee; 32 bales paper, P Ruttonjee; 425 drums and 10 cases chemicals, R Ramchandra and Co; 125 barrels alum, C Esmaljee; 111 bales straw boards, J Jadowjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Britania s—36 cases brandy, Edulgee Bezonjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Gisela s—10 cases glassbeads D Mady Co.

FROM VENICE.

India s—30 cases provision, D Dadabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 10.

FOR LONDON.

Coromandel s—4 bales cow hide, Edward Bates and Co; 15 cwt horn, and 17 cwt hoofs, R Fazal; 35 cwt coir yarn, D Maneckjee and Co; 5 cwt ivory, E D Sassoon and Co.
India s—4,000 cwt bone meal, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Imaum s—3,200 cwt poppyseed, 11,150 cwt rapeseed, and 101 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—8,001 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 20 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Imaum s—2,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 999 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Dido s—300 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 999 cwt mustardseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,264 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gisela s—330 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 110 bales cotton, A Blasoneck and Co; 1,700 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mazagon s—100 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy; 200 bales twist, M Byramjee; 400 bales twist, P F Talati; 130 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 228 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co; 105 cwt olibanum, A Chagla and Co; 150 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 200 bales twist, F S Woonwalla and Co; 50 cwt fenelseed M M Essabhoy; 73 bales cut on, Sassoon J David and Co.
Mirzapore s—100 bales cotton, and 138 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 1½ chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mazagon s—225 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.
Mirzapore s—1 chest opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 9 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 28 chests opium, Fazalbhoy N Chinoy.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th May, 1897, on 481 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	73,000	2,99,000	4,000	3,76,000
Or per mile of Railway	158	649	9	816
For previous 20 weeks of half-year.	16,77,115	43,33,516	89,305	60,99,936
Total for 21 weeks	17,50,115	46,32,516	93,335	64,75,936
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,50,125	3,01,721	2,733	4,03,881
Per mile of Ry do.	229	651	6	883
Total to corresponding date do.	21,85,599	57,95,640	1,00,526	83,81,167

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 33,881
Ditto to date .... " 19,05,231

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 29th May 1897, on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	200	700	18	918
Or per mile of Railway	12	40	1	53
For previous 20 weeks of half-year.	7,142	11,995	68	19,205
Total for 21 weeks	7,342	12,695	78	20,115
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	339	242	...	621
Per mile of Ry. do.	21	15	...	36
Total to corresponding date do.	9,737	7,322	86	17,145

Increase for the week ....Rs. 295
Ditto to date .... " 2,970

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

BEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30,) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

	Rs.	a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 oz, post free	15	12
½ " " " 7-8 oz, post free	8	0
¼ " " " 3-12 oz, post free	4	4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, FRINGES, &c.,

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,

63, King's Cross Road,

LONDON.

TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1897.

With Portrait of His Highness RASULKHANJI, NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 10.

THERE has been no advance made during the past week towards the conclusion of terms of peace between the Greek and Turkish Powers, and the final termination of the war is in consequence delayed, although hostilities have ceased. The bubonic fever, though still in our midst, is fast expiring. Heavy showers of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, fell at the beginning of the week, and on two successive evenings thereafter thunderstorms with heavy rain (each, however, of only short duration) visited us. For Cotton the enquiry has been limited, with just a slight improvement, and prices remain at the previous level, while in Wheat and Seeds little or no business has passed. Exchange has been firm to steady, and rates show no change as compared with those of last mail day. Money is in demand, but scarce. Government Paper has advanced 3-16 per cent. for 3½ per Cents., and declined 7-16 per cent. for Threes. In Freights but little business has been reported in a quiet market, more tonnage, however, being offered for next month. There has been a fair enquiry for Imports, and prices are steady at current quotations.

MONEY.—The Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued at the beginning of last week showed an increase in the Cash Balance of nearly 7 lakhs, at some 100¾ lakhs, while that issued on Tuesday (for Monday which was a holiday) disclosed an addition in that direction of under ¾ lakh, at, say, 101½ lakhs. In Public Deposits at the head office an increase of over 8½ lakhs was shown, and in Balances with other Banks one of 1 lakh. On the other hand, there had been withdrawals during last week from Public Deposits at the Branches to the extent of about 18 lakhs, in Private Deposits to the extent of 5¾ lakhs, and in Government Securities of nearly 1½ lakh. Loans decreased by almost 8¾ lakhs, and Bills Discounted and Purchased by 9¼ lakhs.

Money has meanwhile continued in demand, but scarce. No change has been made in the rates of the Bank of Bombay, the minimum remaining at 10 per cent. and 9 per cent. in the open market.

EXCHANGE.—Last mail day the market opened firm in tone at 1s. 2 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 11-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Bank wire was obtainable at 1s. 2 5-8d. to a moderate extent, and later on rates receded slightly; a small business was reported both in Merchants' Bills and Bank Paper. Steady in tone on Saturday rates opened at 1s. 2 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A few Merchants Bills were sold at the rate, and Bazaar re-sales were done to a small extent. The market was closed on Monday for a holiday, and was firm at opening on Tuesday at 1s. 2 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 11-16d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount of the latter having been done. Bank re-sales were also placed at 1s. 2 5-8d., 1s. 2 15-32d. to the 15th instant, and 1s. 2 5-8d. for June delivery. Yesterday rates were steady at 1s. 2 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 23-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were scarce, and there was only a moderate enquiry for Bank Paper. To-day the market has continued steady at 1s. 2 19-32d. to 1s. 2 5-8d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 2 23-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Bank Paper was placed at 1s. 2 5-8d., but there were no Merchants' Bills to speak of offering, and the market closes quiet in tone at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on Demand			1s. 2 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 2 19-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 2 5-8d.	"
Credits	3	do.	1s. 2 23-32d.	"
Do.	6	do.	1s. 2 25-32d.	"
Documents	3	do.	1s. 2 3-4d.	"
Do.	6	do.	1s. 2 13-16d.	"
Francs	3	do.	1·54½	"
Do.	6	do.	1·55½	"

30 lakhs of Indian Council Bills were allotted in London yesterday, of which some 13½ lakhs were on Calcutta, 10¼ lakhs on Bombay, and 6¼ lakhs on Madras, at 1s. 2 9-16d., tenders at which rate were accepted to the extent of 14 per cent. only. Extra allotments were also made of Rs. 10,000 on Bombay and Rs. 60,000 on Calcutta, at 1s. 2 5/8d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER was firm and advancing last mail day with opening rates given at 103 1-8 for Money and 103 3-8 for Account, from which they rose to 103¼ and 103 9-16 in the two positions, respectively, for 3½ per Cents, for 3 per Cents 96½ was named. Opening rates were given on Saturday at 103½ and 103¾ for Money and Account, respectively, for 3½ per Cents, from which level an advance took place to 103⅝ and 103 11-16 in the two positions, in a firm market, the latter also being the closing quotations; Threes remained at 96¼, nominal. On re-opening on Tuesday after the holiday 103½ was quoted for Money, for 3½ per Cents, and 103⅝ for Account, and rates advanced 1-16 per cent. and remained at the higher level to the close, when 103 9-16 and 103 13-16 were named in the two positions, respectively; Threes were ½ per cent. higher at 97. The market opened steady in tone yesterday at 103 3-8 for Money and 103 5-8 for Account, for 3½ per Cents, from which rates advanced to 103 7-16 and 103 11-16 in the two positions, respectively, having closed at the higher level; Threes were quoted at 97. Opening again with a steady feeling to-day rates were given at 103 7-16 and 103 5-8 for Cash and the Settlement, respectively, at which also they closed, for 3½ per Cents; Threes declined to 96 5-16.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is 6 per cent. higher at 130, and Port Trust Bonds 4 per cent. at 108.

SHARES.—There has ben a decidedly upward tendency in prices during the week under review, specially noticeable in the principal line of Mill Scrip. In Presses, quotations are mostly, if not entirely, unaltered, the same remark applying in a modified sense to Bank shares. As against those of a week ago prices this evening show an advance of Rs. 90 in Indo-China; of Rs. 70 in Framjee Petit; of Rs. 50 each, in Indian Mfg., Khandesh and Madras United; of Rs. 30, in Manockji Petit; of Rs. 25 each, in Morarji Gokuldas, and Standard; of Rs. 20 in Connaught; of Rs. 10, in China; of Rs. 7½, in Mazagon; and of Rs. 5 each, in Empress, Howard Bullough, James Greaves, and Khatao Makanjee; and a decline of Rs. 50 in Lord Reay; of Rs. 10, in Alliance; of Rs. 5 each in David, Jamshed Manufacturing; and Oriental. In Prices, New Berar, are Rs. 15 higher. In Miscellaneous shares, Alcock Ashdown have declined Rs. 10; and Marcks and Co., Rs. 4; while Bombay Flour, have advanced Rs. 25; John Roberts, Rs. 20; Kemp and Co., Rs. 10; Badham Pile, and Northern India Flour, Rs. 5 each; and Indian Guarantee, Rs. 4. In Banks, Bank of Bengal shares are Rs. 10 higher; and Bank of Bombay, Rs. 2½ lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Up-country buyers continue to take Grey Goods as freely as they did last week, their choice falling mostly on standard makes, which are in very good demand at the principal up-country markets. Muils, Jacconets, and light makes of shirtings are also enquired for to some extent at current prices. In Bleached Goods a fair business has transpired in a steady market. No change has taken place in Dyed, Turkey-Red, and Printed Goods; and in Locally-made Goods there has been a very steady feeling. The clearances of Imported Goods from the Bazaar during the week have amounted to some 3,700 packages, and of Local about 1,700 bales.

YARNS.—The market for Imported Twist is quiet, with but few transactions reported, and prices are nominally unchanged. China dealers have sold about 7,000 bales, and Exchange on Hongkong and Shanghai shows no important change. The demand here is very good, especially for No. 10, 12, and 16 counts, prices ruling generally in favour of sellers. Sales for the week amount to some 7,000 bales, and the market closes steady at the following official quotations:—

Twist	No.	6s	Mule,	As.	4½	to	5	per lb.
"	"	8s	"	"	4¾	"	5⅛	"
"	"	10s	"	"	5	"	5¼	"
"	"	12s	"	"	5	"	5⅜	"
"	"	16s	"	"	5⅞	"	6¼	"
"	"	20s	"	"	6	"	6 3-4	"
"	"	24s	"	"	6½	"	7¼	"
"	"	30s	"	"	7 1-4	"	7¾	"
"	"	40s	"	"	8¼	"	8½	"

COAL.—During the week sales have been reported of ready Deshagur at Rs. 13½, and ready Seebpore and Jardine's Navigation at Rs. 12½ per ton. Of English descriptions Powell's Duffryn changed hands at Rs. 22 per ton. The market is steady in tone; we quote alongside:—

Powell's Duffryn	Rs. 22	per ton.
Cardiff	" 22	"
West Hartley	*Nil.*	
Welsh	*Nil.*	
Australian	*Nil.*	
Japan	*Nil.*	
Bengal Deshagur	Rs. 13	"
Giridhi	" 14	"
Seebpore	" 12½	"
Jardine's Navigation	" 12½	"
Heilgers	" 12½	"
Singareni	*Nil.*	

EXPORTS.

COTTON has been on the whole a quiet market, with next to nothing taken on account of European shippers. The Mills are buying a little, and a small quantity is reported on Japan account. Prices remain unaltered for ready stuff, but a fall took place early in the week in New Broach. To-day the same inanimation has characterised the market although in a less marked degree, sales being reported to the extent of some 2,000 bales. The local Mills have purchased some 1,000 bales, Japan shippers 500, and European 500 bales, New Broach for March has been sold at Rs. 207, and there are to-day buyers at this rate.

The Receipts of this season's crop into Bombay during the past week have been 34,000 bales, compared with 44,500 bales to hand last week, and 30,500 bales in the corresponding week last year; the falling off in the receipts of New Cotton to date this season as against last now being 535,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 166	—3 1-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 156	—2 7-8d.
Do. Good	" 150	—2 25-32d.
Belatee, Fine	" 178	—3 7-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 170	—3 3-32d.
Khandesh, Fully Good	" 178	—3 7-32d.
Dholleras, Fine	" 191	—3 7-16d.
Do. Fully Good	" 182	—3 9-32d.
Do. Good	" 176	—3 3-16d.
S G Dharwar, Good	" 195	—3 ½d.
Westerns	" 189	—3 13-32d.
Broach, Fine	" 202	—3 5-8d.
Do. Good	" 192	—3 7-16d.

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season, 1896-97. F. P. Bales.	Season, 1895-96. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	321,000	340,500
Berar	291,500	397,000
Khandeish	243,000	308,000
Barsi and Nuggur	67,500	95,000
Hingunghat	10,000	14,500
Persian and Sind	22,500	60,000
Broach	137,000	214,000
Dhollera	215,000	397,000
Compta and Dharwar	57,000	72,000
Westerns	8,000	9,500
	1,372,500	1,907,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.
For the week	33,701	30,850	55,797
From 1st Jan. to 9th June	1,147,031	1,505,675	1,229,020
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	12,419	14,453	53,122
From 1st Jan. to 9th June	438,325	604,101	403,136
Clearances to Calcutta, China, Japan, &c.			
For the week	10,828	11,761	16,703
From 1st Jan. to 9th June	290,930	232,223	94,015

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—An entire absence of animation has been the conspicuous feature of these markets. Very few transactions have been reported. Stocks of Rapeseed are increasing, and there is some enquiry, but prices asked by holders come in the way of much business being put through.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	39,005	93,271	392,696
Do. from 1st January to 9th June	628,422	2,643,383	2,984,859
Linseed for the week	14,432	80,949	67,984
Do. from 1st January to 9th June	261,403	2,916,405	2,347,225
Rapeseed for the week	69,444	34,235	70,605
Do. from 1st January to 9th June	825,465	628,374	1,648,736
Gingellyseed for the week	1,344	1,257	3,500
Do. from 1st January to 9th June	377,706	813,779	723,220

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	2	69,409	107,140
Do. from 1st January to 9th June	2,813	1,013,428	1,003,128
Linseed for the week	24,425	67,595	133,036
Do. from 1st January to 9th June	318,954	2,146,798	1,784,584
Rapeseed for the week	46,436	39,006	136,967
Do. from 1st January to 9th June	605,485	540,397	1,278,360
Gingellyseed for the week	17,016	11,002	870
Do. from 1st January to 9th June	373,855	1,023,433	963,308

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 13-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	113 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	103½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117⅞
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62½
Bar Silver	27 9-16

The sum of about £75,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha arrived here this morning.

PORTSAID, JUNE 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda, left here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, JUNE 9.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Poseidon, from Kobe, left for Bombay this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Yarra, left Colombo for Bombay on Thursday, the 10th instant, at 12 noon, and she is expected here on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 9 a.m.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

MASTER—June 10, at his residence, Bombay and Chandanwadi High School, Dhobie Talao, Bombay, Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, aged 72. Deeply regretted. Funeral at 7-30 this (Friday) morning.

WADIA—June 10, at Tardeo, opposite the Oriental Mill, Bombay, Dorabji Nanabhoy Wadia. Funeral this (Friday) morning at 7 o'clock.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1897.

THE discussion in the House of Lords on Lord Dunraven's motion was remarkable for the unanimity of opinion on both sides of the House that the present state of things is intolerable and must be met by measures of sanitary reform. The Archbishop of Canterbury, with the candour and courage that has always distinguished the public utterances of Dr. Temple, declared that it was not possible to read the papers recently published without recognising that it is the imperative duty of the Legislature to take action. He rightly and becomingly pleaded that the moral side of the question should receive equal attention with the material, and that the co-operation of the soldiers themselves should be enlisted to bring about a stronger opinion in the Army in favour of a higher moral standard. The Bishop of Southwell, while deprecating the removal of certain provisions under the old Acts, stated that he would give his hearty support to any measures of hygienic reform. The Episcopal Bench acknowledged without reserve the necessity of repairing the mischief resulting from the abandonment of all precautions against a fearful plague decimating the army and eating, like a cancer, into the stamina of the civil population. Lord Lister, the distinguished head of the medical profession in England, spoke with all the authority of his name in favour of controlling measures which, when adequate, and systematically enforced, are always effective. Lord Lister concurs with Lord Dunraven that the despatch of the Secretary of State is hampered by restrictions, which will very seriously interfere with the efficacy of the measures contemplated. He adduced the testimony of Surgeons of English and Colonial, as well as Indian experience, to show that where proper medical control is applied, regiments and the civil population practically escape these diseases, and that a period of neglect or indifference is followed by outbreaks which it takes years to suppress. As it is constantly said, and with truth, that the C. D. Act, which Lord Lister emphatically terms a beneficient Act, has been a comparative failure in India, it is as well to know that his Lordship attributes its shortcomings to the imperfect and irregular manner in which it was applied. He supports that authoritative opinion by the experience of Surgeon-General Payn, who was in medical control of the working of the Act in Calcutta from 1869, the year it came into operation, till 1879.

Dr. Payn wrote:—"At the close of 1871, the men of the 19th Foot left Calcutta after two years' residence almost without a case. The headquarter wing of the 114th Regiment took its place, coming from Cawnpore, where the men had suffered heavily from the disease. They were inspected on their arrival. From their arrival at the end of April there were many cases admitted into hospital. . . By the end of April, the mischief was arrested. . . . I had ventured to predict that the year 1873 would find the 114th Regiment as free from disease as their predecessors had become. The event fully justified the prediction, and on the arrival of the 3rd Buffs our former experience was utilised by the regimental authorities. There were twelve or thirteen cases under treatment at the time, and at my suggestion an inspection of the entire regiment was held. It resulted in the detection and removal to hospital of between thirty and forty cases, and no new cases occurred for months afterwards." Lord Lister holds this to be most important evidence as to what can be done, even in India, if the Acts are energetically and properly worked. This testimony from the highest medical authority in England is supported by a memorial to the Secretary of State, signed by superintendents and matrons of hospitals, and nurses, as well as by a large number of ladies of the highest position, including members of the Royal Family, wives of doctors and clergymen, philanthropists, amongst whom the name of Lady Henry Somerset is conspicuous, praying that action may be taken to check the ravages which this terrible disease is inflicting on the population at home. The memorialists, many of whom have seen reason to renounce the opinions in a contrary sense held by them before they came to understand the appalling results of abandoning preventive measures, now acknowledge that such measures if exercised with proper care do not cause any real danger to women, but constitute a valuable safeguard. A considerable number of the misguided opponents of the Act are now anxious to repair the mischief they inadvertently caused. It would be impossible for the mistaken enthusiasts who resist all evidence to entrench themselves behind the theory that preventive legislation did not check disease. Lord Roberts, in an effective speech, compact of fact and argument, proved the fallacy of the assertion so often repeated that the disease has not increased in India since the abolition of the Act. In 1879 and 1880, two years preceding the relaxation of the Regulations, under the influence of the agitation, only 126 men, or less than ·13 per cent., were invalided to England for this disease. In 1894 and 1895, when the strength of the army had been increased by some 18,000 men, the number sent home for the same cause was 648, or nearly ·05 per cent. The proportion of men invalided was four times the number sent home when the Act was in force. The result of this deterioration in the physique of the troops was strikingly exemplified during the four months of the Chitral Expedition in 1895. The number of British soldiers was 6,000; selected men, all medically examined before the Expedition started, eight per cent. of the soldiers being weeded out on account of this horrible form of disease. The force entered on the Campaign on April 3rd; by July 31st nine hundred and fifty-seven British troops were sent back sick to India. General Lowe reported that this invaliding was entirely due to contagious disease, not contracted locally, but the old disease breaking out afresh under the stress of four months in the field. Thirteen per cent. of the British troops engaged, as Lord Roberts said indignantly, were rendered un[illegible]ir duty as soldiers by what every med[illegible] officer knows to be a preventible disease. He rightly holds that these figures, illustrating those in Lord Onslow's Report, must fill the country with alarm, showing as they do that one-fourth of the 70,000 soldiers serving in India are unfit for active service from this fell disease. A great deal has been done at considerable cost to provide occupation and recreation for the troops. Reading-rooms, regimental institutes, and the like, have raised the tone of the soldier and reduced crime and drunkenness, but they have not prevented the spread of contagious disease, which has gone on steadily increasing since preventive measures were discarded.

The Royal College of Physicians in March last reported that the constitutional form of the disease is one of the most serious, insidious, and lasting of all the contagious diseases that afflict humanity. Yet that is the one disease that has been specially eliminated from the category of those which it is a criminal offence to disseminate. Lord Lansdowne contributed an able and informing speech to the debate. His Lordship, while still Viceroy of India, and present in Bombay, to preside at the ceremonial of the admission of the Tansa Waters to the city, was full of solicitude at the growing strength of the Anti-C. D. Acts in England, and viewed with apprehension the certain results to the health of the Army in India. Speaking as Minister of War, he had to advert to another outbreak of indignation in England, with the result that an Act was imposed in Lord Elgin's Government, which is mischievous in the highest degree, making the present condition of the law in India intolerable. The regulations now in force, said Lord Lansdowne, treat this particular form of disease as privileged, as a form of disease not to be treated like other infectious and contagious diseases. This state of things, his lordship caustically said, is an instructive example of what comes of dealing with important questions of the kind precipitately and under the influence of strong emotion or excitement. Lord Lansdowne stated that the War Department entirely accepts the policy of Lord George Hamilton's despatch, and believe it to be applicable to the British Army not only in India, but in whatever part of the Empire it may be stationed. This statement taken in connection with the expression of Lord Lister's hope that the C. D. Act will be reintroduced into England, may be taken to indicate that in the opinion of Government the time is ripe for dealing with the important question of the health of the Army comprehensively. Lord Lansdowne gave a deplorable account of the health of the troops in the different colonial stations, shewing that our soldiers suffer more than the troops of any foreign country. Lord Dunraven withdrew his motion for the inquiry in deference to the general opinion that the case for immediate action has been established beyond doubt.

THE decision of the Government of India, announced at Jhalrapatan on Saturday, to transfer a large part of the Jhallawar State to Kotah has for some weeks been the subject of strong anticipatory criticism. But those who argue against the change seem to overlook the important consideration that this decision, which has been approved by the Secretary of State, is in accordance with the policy which the Paramount Power has for many years consistently pursued in connection with the Native States. Save in the few brief years when Lord Dalhousie carried out the "doctrine of lapse," it has never hesitated to exercise its powers of intervention to prevent the disintegration and alienation of the Feudatory States. The slicing up of Kotah in 1838, by the transfer of a part of it to the newly created State of Jhallawar, is the one instance on record in which this salutary rule has been departed from, so far at least as the transfer of territory from one Native Chief to another is concerned, and this was done under exceptional circumstances. Kotah came under British protection in 1817, just when it was on the point of being crushed by the excessive tributary obligation imposed by the Marathas. The talents of the Dewan Zalim Singh, who was both a soldier and a statesman, alone saved it from extinction, and by way of reward the office of Dewan was vested in perpetuity to his descendants. But as frequently happens, his successors did not inherit the talents and administrative ability of their great progenitor. They could not, however, be dismissed from office, and the deadlock which ensued was only relieved by the transfer to them of a portion of the State, in consideration of their abandonment of the hereditary right to the Dewanship. The Maharao of Kotah, not merely with the consent, but on the advice of the Government of India, alienated a considerable portion of his territories to rid himself of the incubus of incompetent Ministers born to high office but unsuited for it. The precedent has never been followed. Those were the days of the John Company and the Court of Directors, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether if similar circumstances arose in the present day, the Government of India would break through the principle of non-dismemberment of the Native States to which they rightly attach so much importance.

However this may be, the deposition last year of the Raja Rana of Jhallawar—himself an adopted heir—left the State without any direct descendants of the first Raj Rana. The opportunity was therefore a favourable one for the reversion to Kotah of the districts ceded to the old Dewan sixty years ago in lieu of hereditary title to service, for which a claimant no longer exists. Hence the decision now arrived at. Jhallawar, however, does not entirely revert to Kotah, for certain pergunnahs of the State were expressly given to the first Zalim Singh by the Government of India in return for military services rendered against the Marathas. These have been granted to the collateral branch of Zalim's family, with the exception that, instead of receiving the detached pergunnah of Shahabad, which borders the present Kotah, the family will be granted the district of Jhalrapatan, which adjoins their other pergunnahs. Thus the State of Kotah receives back all the territory of which it had undivided possession sixty years ago, and a compact new State is formed from the part of Jhallawar which belonged in the first instance to Zalim Singh. This consideration for the claims of the relatives of the deposed ruler will go far to minimise the objection raised in Jhallawar against the proposal to merge the State entirely into that of Kotah. A second State still remains as a field for service on the part of many who saw, in the amalgamation, the probabilities of a loss of occupation for themselves or their friends hitherto officially connected with Jhallawar. The greatest care will be taken in demarcating the boundary between the two States, and the transfer will be made with deliberation, in order to avoid hardship or unnecessary wounding of local susceptibilities. On the whole, it may be fairly argued that, entirely apart from the question of the justice or otherwise of the deposition of the Raj Rana of Jhallawar, the decision of the Government of India as to the future of the State is one calculated to command the approval of all earnest advocates of the rights of Feudatory Chiefs. The evil consequences of dismemberment of States by division and sub-division of sovereignity are nowhere more clearly seen than in parts of our own Presidency, where the laws of succession have so disintegrated many States that, to quote Mr. Lee Warner, "the intervention of Government to provide for the jurisdiction and maintenance of public order has been necessarily carried to the full length of political administration—a step only short of annexation." That this is a state of affairs the Government of India has no desire to see brought about in Rajputana is shown by the fact that it has taken a favourable opportunity to hand back to Kotah its alienated territories.

AT the banquet to the Indian and Colonial delegates to the Queen's Diamond Jubilee celebrations, Raja Ajit Singh of Khetri apparently made the speech of the evening. The Rajputs are loyal and ready, he said, to fight the Queen's enemies—wherever they may be, we presume. Khetri has done so before, and, no doubt, would again if called upon, but we hope the time is still far distant. The Raja went to England by the Britannia a couple of months ago. He is described as a very enlightened ruler, who has carried out many improvements in the State since his accession to the gadi. Khetri's dealings with all other States (except Jeypore) of even first-class stations have, it seems, always been almost on an equal footing as regards visits, seats, correspondences, etc. Personally, the present Khetri Chief has visited their Highnesses the Chiefs of Mysore, Jodhpore, Ulwar, Karanti, Kotah, Narsinghar, Laharoo, Bhadawar, and Rampur, and received return visits at his place from them. The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces also exchange visits with him. Khetri had direct connection with the Delhi Empire, a vakil being maintained, and tribute paid into the Imperial treasury. With the Moghul Emperors, their Ministers, and the Royal Family, the privileges of direct correspondence were enjoyed by Khetri Chiefs. It was the Delhi Empire which issued the sanads of the several Pergunnahs conquered by Khetri, and from where Khetri held a Mansab and got the titles of "Raja," "Bahadur," and "Rujasat." The Delhi Empire protected Khetri from foreign attacks, and conferred khilats on the Khetri Chief as well as on Khetri Mantimids. Khetri rendered military services to and received military contributions from the Empire. When the Mahratas were in power, Khetri had direct intercourse with them. Tribute was paid, and a vakil attended upon them, who also issued sanads and treaties. From the very beginning of the British rule in India, Khetri has enjoyed the privileges of direct communication with the Governor-General, and in 1818 a treaty was concluded between Khetri and the East India Company. Six times has Khetri come forward with material military aid to the British arms since 1803, and in reward of two particular military services rendered in the beginning of the century Khetri holds, as a direct and perpetual free grant, the Porgunnah of Rajpatti from the British Government. Khetri maintained a vakil at the Delhi Residency and at the Rajputana and Jeypore Agencies. Khetri Chiefs received khilats from the Imperial Government, and Mantamids used to receive khilats from the Delhi Residency. Khetri is a small State, but a loyal one, and the Raja's utterances appear to have met with hearty approval.

MR. W. G. NICHOLSON, of Ropley, Conservative, has been elected to the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the death of Mr. Wickham, M.P. for the Petersfield division of Hampshire. Mr. Bonham-Carter was his opponent. Both gentlemen were well known to the electors, for at bye-gone elections both had sought the suffrages of the constituency. The electorate is 8,498, and there was a fairly heavy poll. Mr. Nicholson polled 3,748, Mr. Bonham-Carter 3,328, and the election was won by a majority of four hundred and twenty. This is a largely decreased majority, for whilst the late Mr. Wickham was returned unopposed in 1895, he defeated Mr. Bonham-Carter in 1892 by 904 votes. His success in reducing this number is the more remarkable in that his coming forward saved his party from stultification, it being understood that in the event of the Radical party's deciding not to have an officially recognized candidate, a "Liberal Forward" candidate would come forward in opposition especially to the foreign policy of the Government. Petersfield is a constituency which always repays a contest, for it is given to variety in its opinions, as the following record will show:—1885—Viscount Wolmer (L.), 3,414; W. Nicholson (C.), 3,253; D. Henty (C.), 179. 1886—Viscount Wolmer (L.U.), 3,188; W. Nicholson (C.), 3,077. 1892—W. Wickham, (C.), 3,912; J. Bonham-Carter (G.), 3,008.

THE plague returns for the week show a total mortality in the Bombay municipal area of 34 only, the total from all causes being 585, which is equivalent to a death-rate of 35·37 per thousand per annum. This figure is in excess of the mean of the corresponding weeks of the five preceding years, affections of the nervous system and of the respiratory system having been in excess. Half of the fatal cases of plague are shown to have been among persons non-resident and unknown, Dongri with four fatal cases coming first among the Municipal divisions, and Bhuleshwar next with three. Hindus lost twenty-nine, Musalmans two, Native Christians two, and Eurasians one. All other castes were free. That the population is still below census figures may be gathered from the birth statistics, which show that instead of an average of 287, only 196 children were born in Bombay in the past week.

THE following appointments are made vice Mr. J. F. Fleet, I.C.S., C.I.E., retiring:—Mr. E. J. Ebden, I.C.S., to be First Grade Commissioner, Mr. A. Wingate, I.C.S., C.I.E., to be Second Grade Commissioner, continuing to act as Commissioner in Sind; Mr. R. M. Kennedy, I.C.S., to be Senior Collector; Mr. Ganpatrao Damodar Panse to be Junior Collector.

DURING the week ending June 9, British dollars to the value of Rs. 15,49,000 were transferred from the Mint to the Customs House for export, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,46,000 worth of silver on account of tenders for this coinage, in addition to Rs. 20,45,000 worth in bullion awaiting assay.

THE Hired Transport Bancoora arrived at Port Natal, yesterday morning, with the remainder of the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

MR. J. YOUNG, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is permitted to retire at his own request with effect from 9th July, 1897.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BANQUET TO THE INDIANS AND COLONIALS.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

At a banquet given by the Currier's Company to meet the Indians and Colonials, the Rajah Ajit Singh Bahadur of Khetri made a loyal speech, in which he said that he and his companions were proud to belong to the British Empire, and he was quite sure that if the necessity arose the Rajputs in his part of the country would be ready to fight for the Queen.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

JUNE 10.

The Embassies at Constantinople have appointed three Committees of experts, principally composed of Attaches, to examine into the questions of the frontier of Thessaly, the indemnity to be paid, and the capitulations.

Their reports will form the basis of further negotiations.

THE QUESTION OF GIVING UP THESSALY TO THE TURKS.

The recent statement made by Sir Philip Currie that Great Britain cannot consent to the restoration of Thessaly to the rule of the Sultan, is being magnified by fanatics into a declaration against the Mussalman religion.

THE PORTE DENIES THE ATROCITIES IN THESSALY AND EPIRUS.

The Porte has officially denied the charges made in the Greek Memorandum to the Powers of Turkish atrocities in Thessaly and Epirus.

STATEMENT BY THE *DAILY NEWS.*

The *Daily News'* correspondent at Constantinople states that Tewfik Pacha has informed the Ambassadors of the Powers that it was against the Mussalman religion to restore territory which has been conquered by blood.

It is also stated from the same source that the German Ambassador supported Tewfik Pacha.

THE PETERSFIELD ELECTION.

Mr. W. Nicholson, the Conservative candidate, has been elected member for Petersfield, in the place of Mr. Wickham, the deceased member, defeating Mr. J. Bonham-Carter, the Radical candidate, by 420 votes: the poll being Nicholson 3,748, and Bonham-Carter 3,328 votes.

AMERICAN DUTY ON RAW COTTON.

NEW YORK, JUNE 9.

The Senate have adopted the Tariff Amendment, imposing a duty on raw cotton of 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Shannon, with the homeward mails of the 4th instant, arrived here, at 10 p.m., yesterday.

SUEZ, JUNE 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental, with the outward English mails of the 4th June, left here at 11 a.m., to-day.

THE COMING MONSOON.

THE RAINS STILL FURTHER DEFERRED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

The meteorological news of to-day is that the grave storm in the Arabian Sea has disappeared, and with it have gone all signs of the monsoon. At the same time the conditions alike in India, where pressure is rising, and at Seychelles, where it is falling, are unfavourable for the advance of the monsoon winds.

The rains, therefore, are likely to be still further deferred.

THE FAMINE.

NUMBERS UNDER RELIEF INCREASING IN MOST PROVINCES.

MADRAS PRINCIPALLY RESPONSIBLE.

The numbers under Famine relief throughout India are slightly higher than last week.

The principal increase is again in the Madras Presidency, which reports an advance of half-a-lakh.

The Central India figures also show a large enhancement, indicating that the reduction recently reported was due merely to imperfect statistics.

The Central Provinces' report has not yet arrived, but altogether the total is expected to be about a lakh above last week's figures.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT SIMLA.

The thanksgiving service at Christ Church, on Sunday morning, the 20th, and also the ceremonial at the Town Hall for the reception of the Jubilee addresses, on Tuesday morning, the 22nd, will be great full-dress public functions.

The Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Commander-in-Chief, and all the leading officials and non-officials will attend, admission being by tickets issued by the Archdeacon and the Chief Secretary, Punjab, respectively.

Both the functions take place at 11 a.m.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PROVIDENT FUNDS.

The question of improving the Public Works Department Provident Funds to make their provision more equivalent in value to pensions is now before the Government of India.

The line likely to be adopted is for the Government to increase its contribution, on condition that the officers interested subscribe a larger proportion of their monthly pay.

VACANCIES IN THE SUPERIOR ACCOUNTS BRANCH.

Eight candidates so far have been nominated to compete for two vacancies in the Superior Public Works Department Accounts Branch, next November.

THE FIFTH LANCERS.

It has been decided to supply all remount requirements of the 5th Lancers with walers up to the maximum of 125.

THE TOCHI FORCE.

TRANSFER OF HEAD-QUARTERS TO MIRAN SHAH.

The Government of India have sanctioned the transfer of the Head-Quarters of the Tochi Force from Datta Khel to Miran Shah.

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THE REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

VI.

THE WORKING CLASSES IN 1837 AND 1897,

BY

J. A. HOBSON, M.A.

IN computing the great advance made by the bulk of the English working classes during the present reign in wages, leisure, and in the general standard of material comfort, it should not be forgotten that much of this gain must be regarded as a recovery from a condition of extreme weakness and degradation. The opening years of the Victorian era fell within the period of deepest distress, of most abject misery, that English workers had experienced during the whole of the recorded centuries. In their blood and their money the price of the Napoleonic wars had been paid, and the peace that followed had brought them neither plenty nor prosperity. It would indeed have taxed the most ingenious malignity of despotism to have devised a system of economic and political circumstances more burdensome and injurious than actually prevailed at the close of the thirties. So evil was the case for most of them, both in the new industrial towns which were growing in the north, and in the mining and agricultural districts, that it is not easy to disentangle and estimate the causes of their sufferings.

The effects of the old Poor Law, recently repealed, were painfully visible: wages long degraded by subsidies from the rates had not yet risen to a decent subsistence, and the rigours of the new law had as yet done little to reduce the cost of maintaining great hordes of paupers, which pressed heavily upon the independent members of the working classes. Though the price of wheat was lower than in the early years of the century, it was still so high and so fluctuating that a large proportion of working families had no security of their daily bread, and in bad seasons numbers of them succumbed to slow starvation in order to maintain the rising luxury of the landowners. The conflict between hand labour and machinery had reached its acutest stage: the new machines and power were displacing the hand-workers by leaps and bounds, so rapidly that the latter were utterly unable to adjust themselves to the new industrial conditions. The plight of the old handloom weavers was a pitiable one; year after year they saw work slipping away from them: the high standard of comfort which they had long enjoyed, owing to the fact that weaving remained a handicraft long after spinning was taken over by the new factories, slipped away from them, and they were obliged to toil sixteen or eighteen hours a day for some six or seven shillings a week. When we turn to the mushroom factory towns growing in all parts of Lancashire, the West Riding, and other northern counties, the picture presented to us of the conditions of work and life is positively appalling. These were the days in which the wealth of the factory lords grew, not by five and ten per cents., but by hundreds. It may be fairly said that the workers had at this time practically no share whatever in the rising industrial prosperity of the country. A small number of the fine spinners received even at that time comparatively high wages, thirty to forty shillings a week; but the coarse spinners did not receive half these wages, while a very large proportion of the factory work was done by women and children for the barest pittance. Out of 419,560 factory operatives in 1839, 192,817, or nearly half, were under eighteen years of age; 242,296 were females, of whom 112,192 were under eighteen years. Large numbers of children were driven into the mills at nine years old to work 6½ hours a day until their thirteenth year when they were put upon a full shift of twelve hours. In many instances the meagre protection afforded by the early Factory Acts was evaded by unscrupulous employers, and children of six and seven were still pressed into the mills to be driven and maltreated by brutal overlookers. Though some improvement had already taken place in the structure of factories many of them were still wofully defective in the commonest hygienic requisites, and the testimony of the early inspectors and medical officers is unanimous in attributing numerous diseases and deformities to the long hours and the noxious atmosphere of the factory. In Manchester, Macclesfield, Bradford, &c., we hear of "multitudes of cripples," and a large millowner of Manchester himself admitted that if things went on without a change, the operatives of Lancashire would soon be a race of pigmies.

If possible, the conditions, of the ordinary home life of these towns were worse than those of the factory. The new towns had grown up in a hurry to provide for the new industrial population that flowed into them from all parts of the country; neither architectural nor sanitary conditions were studied in the least degree; vast new districts sprang up at the will of the speculative builder, whose one idea was to plant the largest number of cheap houses on the smallest ground. Engels, describing the working class quarters of Manchester, tells how the "350,000 working people of Manchester and its environs live, almost all of them, in wretched, damp, filthy cottages, that the streets which surround them are usually in the most miserable and filthy condition, laid out without the slightest reference to ventilation, with reference solely to the profits secured by the contractor." Back to back houses were the rule; drainage was unknown; the overcrowding was almost universal, Glasgow holding the palm in this respect; large numbers lived in cellars in a physical and moral atmosphere which defies description. Gaskill gives the number of persons living in cellars in Manchester as 20,000, or 12 per cent. of the population. This refers to 1833, but matters were as bad or even worse in 1837, for wages were falling, and the population growing at a prodigious rate. The factory-owners did not concern themselves with these details; the law of supply and demand had summoned into these centres a large quantity of labour which they could purchase on the cheapest terms. The public spirit of such municipalities was at its lowest ebb; no serious effort was made to cope with the requirements of these new towns; every few years cholera or typhus, always lurking amid the filth and foulness of the lower quarters, broke out and diminished the population. The misery and brutishness of such surroundings bred a recklessness and hopelessness of character which expressed itself in drunkenness and immorality so widespread as to utterly defy the efforts of philanthropy or police. The evil conditions which are now exceptional in large towns might then be regarded as the rule. In no respect, it is probable, has the life of the workers gained so much during the last half century as in the structural and sanitary improvements of town life. The clothing and food of the workers was inferior in quality, inadequate in quantity, costly in price. Meat was not a regular article of diet even of factory operatives, while labourers lived mostly upon bread and tea varied by an occasional debauch. The short life of the working classes is attested by the fact that in 1840, while the average life of the upper classes in Liverpool was thirty-five years, that of the operatives and day labourers was only fifteen years, in Manchester 57 per cent. of the children of workers dying before the age of five. The rate of wages in northern towns was kept down by the competition of large numbers of Irishmen, driven by sheer starvation across the Channel, who settled in the towns and depressed the labour market by undertaking labourers' work at a rate of pay just sufficient to maintain them in the low material condition to which long habit had inured them.

Outside the large towns, in the new factory and mining villages, matters were little better. Any remaining advantages from the fresh country air and surroundings was compensated by the more complete economic tyranny exercised by the majority of the employers. In these villages and small towns the lowness of the wages was accentuated by the wide prevalence of the truck system, by which wages were paid in orders for goods to be obtained from shops owned or controlled by the employer. In the choice of home and in the expenditure of wages the mass of these workers were in a state of almost complete bondage. In the large towns they had a certain limited choice of masters, but the miner or the village factory worker was practically the bond slave of a master, who was under no legal obligation even to provide him with a bare subsistence. He owned no practical freedom: not even the right to meet and discuss his grievances was permitted him, for though the anti-combination laws had been nominally repealed, employer-magistrates found plenty of means to repress most effectively attempts at successful combination. In the large towns, trade unionism, hampered though it was by legal restrictions, had made some vigorous attempts to secure better wages and shorter hours, but the failure of several wide-spread movements in the early thirties had for a time broken the spirit and the finances of the trade unions, and the more ardent leaders of agitation were throwing their energy into the Chartist movement which was to absorb so much attention for the firt ten years of the present reign. Sullen despair was the common attitude of most of the workmen whose toil left them sufficient energy to think and feel at all. Legal and economic oppression gave rise to spasmodic fanatical outbursts of violence against obnoxious persons: brutal assaults upon employers or overlookers, rattening and furious attacks upon the machinery, attended by the cruelty of legal reprisals, varied the toilsome monotony of industrial life. Nor was agricultural England in any more prosperous or contented condition. The agricultural labourer over all the land may be held to have touched the bottom of misery at the beginning of this reign. The general average wage cannot have been much above eight shillings a week, while the free assistance he had received under the license of the old Poor Law was lost to him. In 1844 wages in some districts were not more than six shillings. The large enclosures of common pasture which had been going on had removed from him the last shreds of his old economic independence. Even more degraded and more miserable was the condition of the agricultural gangs, consisting of a number of children and young persons hired from their parents by some overseer, who carried them about the country to work for farmers at certain seasons of the year. Of course, the above conditions did not apply to the whole of the wage-earners. Certain skilled mechanics, carpenters, bricklayers, compositors, together with a small proportion of the higher factory operatives, obtained wages, which though lower than those now obtained, removed them and their families above penury. But even in the case of many hard workers whose work machinery had not invaded, such as tailors and shoemakers, wages were very low and had been falling for some years.

If we compare with this broad general picture of the workers in 1837 the conditions of to-day, we find, of course, a signal improvement in almost every point. It is true that the evils of low wages, long hours, irregular employment, overcrowding, insanitary conditions of work and home still exist to a deplorable extent in all our towns, but it may be said that they apply to a minority instead of to the great majority of workers, and even to these in a somewhat less virulent form. It is not wise to place much confidence in general averages of wages adduced to prove that the rate of many wages has increased some 70 per cent. during the reign, while the purchasing power of these wages has nearly doubled. The conditions of work and the proportion of workers in the several industries have changed so much as to falsify most of the pretended comparisons. But taking the main branches of industry it is easy to perceive the general nature of the gains to labour. Wherever industrial conditions and working intelligence have enabled a working-class to organise effectively, wages have risen considerably, hours of work have been reduced, and the general standard of comfort has been raised. The great majority of factory operatives in Lancashire to-day stand somewhat higher in material comfort, and much higher in education and intelligence than the picked minority sixty years ago. What holds of cotton operatives holds, though to a less extent, of woollen operatives and of the minor textile trades, except in the case of some decadent branches of the industry. The coal-miners, however unsatisfactory their present case may seem to some of them, have made a still more signal advance, not perhaps so much in wages, as in economic freedom and the capacity of organisation. But the balance of gain to modern labour is largely turned by the growth of large new industrial classes connected with the manufacture of iron and other metals, with the great railway systems and other branches of modern transport trade as well as with the host of new highly developed manufactures conducted with expensive and elaborate machinery, most of which had no place at all, or but an insignificant place in English industry in 1837. So far as the ordinary material resources of life, hours of labour, and wholesome conditions of work are concerned, the large majority of railway men, engineers, iron workers, and male factory workers are far better off than any except a few picked workers, sixty years ago. It is true that the case for a large proportion of women factory workers is far otherwise. Though Factory Acts have shortened their hours of work, and abated some of the worst sanitary conditions of the early factories, their ordinary wages are extremely low and bear a less proportion to the wages of male adults than half a century ago. This opens an important rift in the working classes of to-day, between the organised and the unorganised parts of labour. The great advances both in wages and in general improvement of conditions of work have been confined almost entirely to those workers who have had the opportunity and the energy to organise effectively for collective bargaining with their employers and for the effective use of the franchise. The workers engaged in small and scattered manufactures, in warehouses, offices, and shops, together with the mass of low-skilled or 'general' labour have gained comparatively little by the enormous increase of material wealth which the last sixty years has brought into being. Though agricultural labourers in the north have much improved their wages, there is probably no large regular class of manual workers that have gained so little as the rural labourers of the southern counties. Moreover, in every large centre there is a large number of the poor population, reckoned at about 20 per cent. in East London, obtaining a poor irregular livelihood from low-skilled intermittent labour, subject to long destitution and devoid of any reasonable hope or chance of improving their condition. A large proportion of this class would have died out in the severe struggle of sixty years ago: the improved conditions even of modern slum life, with some increased facilities of eking out a meagre livelihood by odds and ends of work and charity, enable them to drag on a wretched existence, a burden to the working class immediately above them, with whose regular work and wages they interfere, and a grievous perplexity to philanthropist and social reformer. These people, along with a large quantity of workers engaged in workshops or in housework, commonly escape the statistical calculations adduced to measure the immense gains of the working classes. So far as actual food and clothing are concerned, perhaps even in respect of housing, this rear-guard of civilization may be less miserably deficient than the corresponding class two generations ago. But they cannot be held to have made any substantial advance. Neither have the main body of the growing ranks of clerks and shop assistants won any improvement commensurate with the gains of the members of the skilled organised trades, the cotton operatives, engineers, miners, building-trades, railway men, &c. To these latter we may add the rapidly increasing body of public servants employed by the State, the county, the municipality or by those semi-public services which have not yet been undertaken by public administration. These classes of wage-earners taken together form a far larger proportion of the total working classes than was the case at the beginning of this reign, and their economic position is far stronger and more hopeful than that of their grandfathers. Wages are higher, the prices of bread, groceries, clothing furniture and most necessaries, except house accommodation, are considerably lower; hours of labour, though still too long in many trades, are considerably shorter than formerly; a large number of new forms of material comfort, recreation and intellectual education are now within their reach which were then either unknown or were the luxuries of a small class; their children are better educated and are not robbed of childhood and damaged in physique by premature toil in factory, in mine or farmwork. Lastly, though an increased proportion of the workers are denizens of crowded towns with impure air, ugly and coarse surroundings, no one can compare the modern condition with those of 1837, witout perceiving that immense improvements have already taken place in the housing of all save the very poorest of the working classes.

Next Article:
"THE BATTLES OF THE REIGN—I."

THE COMING MONSOON.

WHEN WILL IT BREAK?

IT must not be supposed that because of the storms which burst over Bombay at the early part of this week, the question here asked is out of date. There have been some three inches of rain; the grass on the maidan has sprung forth into greenness; the storm has blown down trees and done considerable damage to property; the lightning has taken toll of human life; the air has been considerably cooled. Yet the long-hoped-for monsoon has not arrived, and for the past two days there has been hardly any rain. The current which burst in Ceylon on May 25, and which travelled up the Western coast, reaching Bombay last Sunday, was not, after all, the real monsoon. It was simply a preliminary depression, and this, although it was accompanied by heavy thunderstorms such as usually follow or syncronise with the "burra bursat." The monsoon will be more than ever welcome this year, for we are looking to it to restore to the country the agricultural prosperity, the temporary loss of which has given Government four million mouths to feed. Its appearance before May was out was predicted weeks ago by many people who had no grounds to go upon in the prophecy save that "the wish was father to the thought." But the monsoon has disappointed our expectation, and even when it seemed to be within our reach it has eluded us. That it is now more than due may be seen by a reference to the subjoined statement, showing the date of the commencement of the S. W. Monsoon at Bombay during the last 25 years:—

1872......	June 10th	1885......	June 6th
1873......	May 28th	1886......	May 26th
1874......	June 3rd	1887......	June 1st
1875......	June 8th	1888......	June 4th
1876......	June 14th	1889......	June 5th
1877......	June 14th	1890......	May 30th
1878......	June 14th	1891......	June 21st
1879......	May 21st	1892......	June 2nd
1880......	June 3rd	1893......	May 23th
1881......	June 5th	1894......	June 7th
1882......	June 2nd	1895......	June 10th
1883......	May 27th	1896......	June 1st
1884......	June 11th		

It will be seen that of the last twenty-five monsoons no less than twenty-one have commenced by the present date, and that six of them have been ushered in before the end of May. The only years in which the monsoon has been later than June 11 in arriving were in 1876, 1877, and 1878, in all three of which it came on June 14, and in 1891 when it fell in June 21. This was the latest date in any year during the past quarter-of-a-century, and was just one calendar month behind the earliest date—May 21 recorded in 1879. It will thus be seen that so far from being exceptionally early, the appearance of the monsoon has already been delayed beyond the usual period, and that if it does not break by Monday next, it will be later than any of its predecessors, save one, during the last quarter-of-a century. Mr. Moos, the Director of the Observatory, has the best opportunities of knowing all the facts of the situation, and he is inclined to the opinion that we shall have to wait considerably later than Monday next for the rains to set in. The science of meteorology has not yet advanced so far as to admit of any very emphatic prophecy, and those who know the most are usually least inclined to predict the time of arrival. But judging from datum now available, Mr. Moos is reluctantly led to the belief that the "burra bursat" will not be here until towards the end of the month. As is to be expected from one whose duty it is to study meteorological conditions, Mr. Moos has also formed opinions as to the probable character of the monsoon—a question of exceptional importance after a year of famine. He preferred not to state to our representative what those conclusions were, but judging from the look on his face at the time they do not appear to be of the brightest. However, there is no need for great anxiety, for during the next month there may be such changes in the determining factors as to lead to a most plentiful rainfall.

It may not be generally known that the Indian Meteorological Department exercises no control whatever over the Bombay Observatory. The responsibility of the Director begins and ends with the local Government, and if special information beyond the ordinary "daily observations" is supplied to the authorities at Simla, it is given as a matter of courtesy only, and does not imply departmental subordination. The question of placing the Bombay Observatory under the control of the Meteorological Department has been a subject of discussion from time to time, but no steps towards that end have yet been taken. The Meteorological Reporter for Western India was formerly a whole-time officer, working at the Colaba Observatory. But a few years ago, under a reorganisation scheme, the salary was reduced by more than one-half. The then holder of the office refusing to continue it, the appointment was given to the Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs, who is allowed additional pay for the work. Mr. Nigel Jones, the present Superintendent, receives the observations taken at 8 a.m. at the various stations in the Presidency, and from them compiles the daily summary and weather chart. The work is routine in character, and as no prophetic powers are demanded, the holder of the appointment need not be a weather expert. It may be explained that the reason why the warnings of bad weather are sent to the Port Office from Simla, is that the Meteorological Department there receives telegraphic intelligence from various foreign stations, such as Zanzibar and Mauritius, which the Bombay Observatory does not. The Director of the Observatory, however, is required to inform the Port Office when in his opinion there are indications of an approaching storm.

ROUGH WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Pachumba, Captain C. P. Seddon, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, experienced strong southerly wind from the latter port to Bombay. The s.s. Pekin, Captain H. Shumacker, also came in yesterday, from Jeddah, via Aden. She met with cloudy weather, rain squalls, with vivid lightning, heavy south-westerly swell and light to strong easterly winds. The s.s. Dean, Captain Hamilton, which arrived here on Wednesday evening, from Bangkok, encountered strong wind and heavy westerly swell.

A BOAT SWAMPED.

Boat, No. 3613, in charge of tindal Ettoo Mahadeo, sunk off Cross Island, during the storm on the 8th instant.

WEATHER TELEGRAM.

Thursday: Pressure has increased rapidly on Konkan, Kathiawar and Sind coasts, and is now in considerable to large excess in these areas. The disturbance in the Arabian Sea has either passed away north-westwards or filled up, as West Coast stations show no indication of its existence. Conditions are very remarkable at present. Pressure is more or less in excess by amounts averaging nearly a-tenth of an inch, and the temperature in general excess by amounts avaraging nearly six degrees. Temperature has increased very slightly in Northern India except in Sind and Rajputana, where it has risen three degrees. The temperature is most largely in excess in Sind and Rajputana, and a maximum temperature at Jeypore, Sambhar, and Hyderabad, where two degrees higher than previously were recorded. Local showers have fallen in West Coast districts of Burma and Chotah Nagpur. Conditions in India are very abnormal and not favourable to early advance of the monsoon. The chief feature at present is the excessive heat in the interior, more especially in Upper Sind, Rajputana and the Punjab.

A contemporary writes:—It is not quite certain that the current which burst upon Colombo on the 25th May and has since been travelling up the west coast of India with rapidly diminishing strength, is the real monsoon after all. There is a possibility that it will turn out to be no more than a preliminary depression. Fresh barometric changes are reported at Colombo, which are interpreted as indicating that an area of greatly disturbed conditions still exists to the south of the Indian region and that the genuine monsoon has yet to make its appearance. If, however, this new theory should come to nothing, then it will have to be said that the monsoon of 1897, like that of the previous year, commenced both feebly and irregularly. To follow the progress of the current—monsoon or not—which has been engaging attention for the last few days, it may be stated that on Saturday the conditions were becoming unsettled along the Malabar coast; and the wind directions over the Arabian Sea, as reported by the log of the *India*, showed that an area of disturbed weather existed over the south of the Arabian Sea. From this area a small depression apparently advanced northward along the West Coast during Sunday, when over three inches of rain fell at Calicut and Cochin with a rough sea and monsoon weather. This small depression is still advancing up the coast and Monday's observations show that the rain has extended as far north as Bombay, where over one inch of rain was reported, while Calicut had another three inches and Cochin two inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered ...	1 30	2 01	1 94	2 48
Thursday, June 10th.....	0 00	0 00	0 05	0 00
Total.....	1 30	2 01	1 99	2 48
Total fall to June 10th, 1896.	6 97	5 52	5 99	5 54
Total fall to June 10th, 1895.	0 00	0 00	0 09	0 00

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

AT KHANDALLA.

The following rainfall has been registered at Khandalla up to the 8th instant:—

	In.	Cts.
June 8th..........................	0	39
Previously registered..................	1	1
Total......	1	40

AT MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered......................	2	45
Wednesday, 9th June 1897..............	0	0
Total....	2	45

ARRIVAL OF PILGRIM VESSELS.

ABOUT 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, the steamship Pekin, of Messrs. Hajee Cassum and Company, arrived in the harbour from Jeddah with about one thousand pilgrims on board. Immediately on her arrival Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel McCartie, and Surgeon-Major J. Crimmins boarded the vessel and examined the pilgrims, but there was no case of infectious disease amongst them. There were four cases of general fever and diarrhœa, and two deaths had taken place during the voyage. Superintendent Ingram and Inspector Holdway then went on board the vessel in company with the Pilgrim Inspector and made out a list of pilgrims according to ther respective destinations for despatching them direct to their native places without allowing them to enter the city. The pilgrims who were residents of Bombay, and who numbered 144, were first landed at the Carnac Bunder and allowed to go into the town. The remaining pilgrims, coming to know by this time that they would not be allowed to enter the city, attempted to conceal their true destinations, representing that they were also residents of Bombay, and Superintendent Ingram and Inspector Holdway had a most difficult and trying task in ascertaining the places to which they belonged. After the Bombay pilgrims were landed, Superintendent Crummy, who had been early on the spot with a body of armed policemen, making arrangements for the landing of these pilgrims, went on board the vessel and in consultation with Superintendent Ingram, it was arranged to land the remaining pilgrims at the Ballard Pier, it being a more convenient place for despatching the people to the Railway stations. At 3 o'clock a batch of Callian pilgrims was brought on shore with their baggage. A good deal of delay was caused at the Ballard Pier in examining the baggage of the pilgrims by the Customs officers. They were despatched to the Victoria Terminus under police escort and sent to their destination in special carriages attached to the 6 o'clock local train. They would have been sent by 4-30 p.m. train but for the delay caused in examining the baggage. About 5 o'clock a batch of Madras pilgrims were landed at the Ballard pier. They were also delayed for about an hour, as so much time had been taken up in examining their baggage by the Customs officers. They were then sent to the Victoria Terminus in charge of Inspector Gannon and Constable Page and a body of armed policemen. They were sent to their place by the 11-30 p.m. train last night, special carriages having been attached to the train for them. The remaining pilgrims will be despatched to-day, those for the North-West by the B. B. and C. I. Railways and those for South-east by the G. I. P. Railway. 443 pilgrims, who are residents of Bengal, will be despatched to Calcutta by the same vessel. Many of these pilgrims had no money to pay for their tickets, and they were to be sent at the Government expense. Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Gell, the Deputy Police Commissioner, were on the Ballard Pier, and inspected the arrangements made for the departure of these people. Superintendent Crummey, with a body of armed policemen, superintended the whole of the landing and despatching arrangements of the pilgrims. Superintendent Ingram and Inspector Holdway and the party of policeman arrived at the Ballard Pier at 6 p.m., quite exhausted by the arduous and difficult task of the day.

The steamer Nasiri, with about 600 pilgrims, arrived in the harbour at about 3-30 p.m., Drs. McCartie and Crimmin and a lady doctor were on board the vessel and examined the passengers. There was no case of infectious disease on board. The water police boarded the vessel, and are watching that no person will land. The pilgrims from this vessel will be landed later on to-day.

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

IN consequence of a fracas caused by the Hindu Company at the Tivoli Theatre owing to the gas supply being cut off by them, the Willard Opera Company were unable to carry out their performance last night. Mr. Willard wishes to apologise to the public in general for their disappointment, and by special request a performance of "Charley's Aunt" will be given to-night without fail, and this being the last appearance of this company, we hope to see a good house.

GYMKHANA HOCKEY.

THERE will be a game, to-morrow evening, on the Cooperage, weather permitting. Play to commence at 5-15.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Coromandel, Captain F. H. Seymour, will sail, to-day, for London and Brindisi, with the English Mail and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Adams, Mr W H; Aeres, Mr J E; Bond, Capt R C; Booth, Mr V E; Coulthurst, Mr; Downes, Miss; Eakins, Mr; Forrest, Mr; Fowke, Mr E W; Gibbons, Mrs E; Godfrey, Miss L T; Holmes, Mr; Lawrence, Mr R; Maclaren, Capt K; Otho, Mrs and 2 inft; Percival, Mr and Miss; Rooke, Mrs; Ross, Mr P; Scott, Mr A N; Smith, Mr E F; Sutherland, Mr J; Sutherland, Mr; Trethewey, Capt W; Walton, Capt W C; Warren, Mr N H; Withan, Capt E; Wollaston, Mr

FOR BRINDISI.

Leslie, Major A E; Larry, Lieut W F

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 8 was 585, giving a death-rate of 35·37 per annum per thousand as against 34·29 the corresponding period of last year, and 32·58 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 114 died from fevers, of which 34 were bubonic cases; 3, small-pox; 3, measles; 10, cholera; 1, leprosy; 69, phthisis; 49, diseases of the nervous system; 107, affections of the respiratory organs; 28, diarrhœa; 27, dysentery; 26, still-were; 55, old age and debility; 12, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 14; Brahmin, 14; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 258; Hindu outcaste, 66; Musalman, 161; Parsee, 23; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 24; Eurasian, 8; European, 5; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 196 as against 244 the corresponding period of last year, and 287 the average over the past five years.

THE EXPIRING EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Ward.		Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba........	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	1
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade..................	0	0	
B	Mandvi	1	0	
	Chukla	0	0	17
	Umarkhadi...................	0	0	
	Dongri	1	0	
C	Market	0	0	
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswadi	0	0	18
	Bhuleshwar..................	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Khumbarwada	0	0	
D	Khetwadi	1	0	
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chaupati	0	0	7
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	2	1	
	Tadwadi	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	1	21
	Tardeo	2	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	
	Sewri	0	0	6
	Sion........................	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	3
	Worli.......................	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	Non-Residt. & Unknown	0	0	2
	HOSPITALS.			
	Grant Road..................	0	0	Nil.
	Parel.......................	*3	0	
	Total	10	2	75
	Total to date...	12,532	10,635	

* From Chembur.

PLAGUE AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

From the telegraphic report sent by Surgeon-Captain Wilkins to the Secretary to the Plague Committee it appears that on Wednesday last there were 170 patients in the hospitals under treatment. Three deaths in the city and 5 in the hospitals occurred from plague on that day, the total mortality for the day being 17.

ARRIVAL OF A PILGRIM VESSEL.

The steamer Pekin, Captain H. Shumacker, came in harbour, yesterday, from Jeddah via Aden, with 1,005 pilgrims on board. On arrival the vessel was boarded by Surgeon-Major F. F. MacCartie, Health Officer, of the port, with several assistants, and the pilgrims were inspected individualy. Up-country pilgrims were despatched to their destination by trains in charge of the police but, about four hundred have not been allowed to land. They belong to Calcutta, and will be sent there by the same vessel, which will not communicate with the shore at Bombay. During the voyage there were nine deaths from debility and old age.

CHOLERA AND SMALL-POX.

A man, residing at 1st Nagpada, was found suffering from small-pox, yesterday, and was removed to the Arthur Road Hospital. One case of cholera is reported to have occurred in the Native Town, yesterday, but no fatality.

INSPECTION BY THE JUSTICES.

From the report forwarded to the Plague Committee, yesterday, by the Justices of the Peace, of the house-to-house inspection, it appears that a man suffering from bubonic fever was found in a house in Guribdas Lane, Mandvie, and was sent to the Lohanna Hospital. Another patient was found at Mazagaon and was sent to Arthur Road Hospital. The dead body of a Hindu was found in a chawl, known as the Babun Chawl, at Mazagon, and from examination it appeared that the death was due to bubonic fever. The body was subsequently disposed of.

THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE'S VISIT TO KALAYAN.

The Plague Committee proceeded to Kalayan, yesterday afternoon, to see for themselves the arrangements made for the medical examination of in-coming passengers during the monsoon at that station.

THE HOSPITAL RETURNS.

Returns showing the number of patients under treatment in the plague hospitals during the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday:—

Hospitals.	Patients.
Bhatia............................	4
Dossa Oswal	1
Lohanna	5
Chhatri Sarang Street	1
Vaishnava.........................	2
Nizampura.........................	2
Jain	11
Adumji Pirbhoy	5
Telagu	2
Grant Road	35
Arthur Road.......................	14
Julaias	5
Parsee	5
Government House, Parel	34
Total.........	129

THE COST OF THE PLAGUE.

Mr. Lawrence, the Accountant-General, in a letter to the Heads of Offices, says:—

To enable me to submit certain returns of expenditure required by Government in connection with the bubonic plague, I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to send a monthly statement in the accompanying form of all *indirect* expenditure, *i.e.*, expenditure not charged to "24 Medical, Charges on account of the bubonic plague." No direct expenditure or expenditure from advances from Provincial or Incorporated Local Funds should be included in the statement, as arrangements will be made to collect in this office all items appertaining to such expenditure. The first statement should show all indirect expenditure incurred in 1896-97 from the time expenditure on the plague was first incurred. For 1897-98 a separate statement should be sent for each month.

THE QUARANTINE CAMPS.

	Admission.	Discharges.	Total remaining.
Wari Bunder ...	47	89	96
Mallet Bunder.	1	50	64
Total...	48	139	160

One case of leprosy was transferred from Mallet Bunder shed to Arthur Road Hospital.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday the persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and road were as follows:—Arrivals by sea 714, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,914, making a total of 3,628 persons. Departures by sea 561, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,621, making a total of 3,182 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 446 persons.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 6 a.m. 9th to 6 a.m. 10th June:—7 remaining under treatment.

LOWER DAMAUN.

JUNE 9.

For the last two days the mortality has been four, confined to Kharewady, while Damaun and Katheria are practically free from plague. Day before yesterday the sky was full of black clouds in the evening, eclipsing until after midnight the moon. Yesterday from 12 to 4 p.m. the sky was not only cloudy, but the rumbling noise of distant thunder was being heard, and the wind until midnight was stormy, though not a drop of rain fell. A Koli lad, found on the beach half unconscious, suffering either from hunger or plague, was sent to the Marwad hospital. The exertions of Shet Sorabji on behaf of the three unfortunate machis and a barber, whose dwellings behind Vania Vad were burnt by Government on the occasion of the outbreak of plague in the beginning of March last, proved successful, inasmuch as Captain Azavedo, the Administrator, paid to them on the 7th instant one-third of the valuation fixed by a *punch* before burning the houses, promising to pay the remaining two-thirds within about two weeks. Since the Government commenced to distribute paddy to the poor, more than 60 *haras* (an hara being equal to 21 maunds) paddy has been consumed in such distri-

bution, most of the recipients of this charity being females of the Dhed caste, a class not destitute of the means of subsistence, and whose appearances denoted neither penury nor effects of famine. It is to be regretted that in lieu of this paddy the labour of such recipients as were able to work was not utilized for some public purpose.

SIND.

KARACHI, June 7.

On the 7th instant there was only one fresh case of plague, but no death.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

THE AHMEDABAD BENI-ISRAELITES.

THE following is the address of this community :—May it please your Imperial Majesty,—We, the undersigned members of the small but loyal Bene-Israel community, which is proud of having supplied the most loyal soldiers to your victorious Majesty's Bombay Army, and which has received manifold blessings during your noble Majesty's benign and beneficent rule of sixty years, which have been marked by security and comfort, peace and plenty, health and happiness, and advancement in learning to our community in common with your gracious Majesty's all other Indian subjects, beg, on behalf of its members at Ahmedabad, the capital of Gujarat in the Bombay Presidency of your Majesty's Indian Empire, to lay with feelings of deep loyalty at the foot of your august Majesty's Imperial Throne our most profound and humble congratulations on the auspicious occasion of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of your gracious Majesty's noble reign, which is unparalleled in the history of the British Empire for its achievements and the manifold blessings conferred upon the subjects, which has vastly added to the glory and prosperity of England, and which is unsurpassed for its even-handed administration of justice to all her Indian subjects of every caste and creed. Lastly we beg with most dutiful and respectful reverence to conclude by fervently praying to the God of Israel that He in His mercy may shower His choicest blessings on our beloved mother Queen-Empress Victoria, who may be long spared to govern the greatest empire in the world, and thus witness the undying affection, cherishing fondness, and deep devotion of her Majesty's millions of subjects in every part of the globe for a very long time to come.

Ahmedabad, June 9.

NAINI TAL.

Although the scarcity and suffering that are abroad in the N.-W. Provinces have prevented the Government from attempting to organise any central or representative demonstrations for Commemoration Day, writes the *Pioneer*, yet Naini Tal will have its local festivities to celebrate the occasion. Sports and feasts will be held on the flat for the European school children, and there will be a distribution of sweetmeats to the children of the bazaar. Suppers will be given to the band, to the British soldiers at the depot and to the Gurkhas. Torchlight tattoos and processions with martial music are being arranged for. Bonfires will be lighted on Cheena, Sher-ka-Danda, and the neighbouring peaks that look down on the lake, while the lake itself will be illuminated all round and a Venetian fete will be held on its waters. The idea is a pretty one; and if individual householders do their duty by contributing to the general effect, and the weather holds the illuminations at Naini Tal ought to be as effective as any in the Empire. The natural amphitheatre, with the lake at its foot, seems made for such a display; whereas in the case of most hill stations the illuminations must be limited to creating one bright patch on the interminable line of dark ridges.

HORSE THIEVING IN LAHORE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Among the many startling incidents that have been engaging the attention of the Lahore community during the last fortnight, the following is one that has a unique interest. Very early one morning the syce of a popular professor of the Mayo Hospital unceremoniously rushed into his master's presence and announced that his horse had been transformed into a buffalo. He was followed by others of the wonder-stricken servants who bore out the syce's statement. The master of the house, more in indignation than out of curiosity, in sleeping suit and slippers, hurried out to refute the absurdity. Arrived at the stable, sure enough the horse was *non est*, but in its place stood a buffalo with startled aspect and defiant mien. From the serious mood of the servitors it was obvious to the professor that it was no practical joke being perpetrated upon him, and yet notwithstanding all his interlocution he could get no satisfactory explanation of this extraordinary phenomenon. The professor went about his occupations marvelling. The fresh hoof prints of the horse going away from the stable, however, left doubts in his mind as to any theory of a miraculous manifestation. But two days later the police were able to throw a new light on what appeared to be a scientific problem. Their story was a most commonplace one. Three men came to the ford at the *Ravee*, when a stranger—the early bird—who was engaged in religious ablutions, accosted them and expressed surprise that three villagers should be in possession of such a well groomed and valuable horse. The trio, evidently being novices in the gentle art of horse stealing having no satisfactory explanation ready to hand to offer, forthwith decamped, leaving the animal with their own saddle behind. The stranger took the horse to the Police station, whence it was eventually restored to its owner, while the police took over the buffalo and the saddle. The mysterious aspect surrounding the incident was thus exploded. It is conjectured that the thieves had first of all planned the robbery of the buffalo but on passing the doctor's premises it had occured to them that they might substitute their booty for something more valuable, especially as they appeared to be encumbered with a saddle, and to this end they tied the buffalo in the stable and carried off the horse. During the same week another gang of thieves were more successful, for they carried off the Roman Catholic Chaplain's pony, which has not yet been traced, though the police are making enquiries.

THE WINTER OIL SEEDS CROP.

EFFECTS OF THE DROUGHT.

THE final memorandum on the winter oil seeds crop of the season 1896-97 has been issued by the Statistical Bureau. It states that the season generally was characterised by the scantiness and the early cessation of the monsoon rains; and the general drought which lasted until the end of November prevented extensive sowings in Northern India. The winter rains were, however, timely and sufficient, and greatly benefited the crop, but they failed in Central and Western India, where the crop suffered severely. The area sown with linseed was greatly contracted in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, Bombay, and Berar, owing to the want of moisture in the soil at sowing time. The yield is also much below that of last year and the average, especially in the Central Provinces and Berar, while in Bombay the crop has almost totally failed. In Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the crop was better, having been much benefited by the winter rains. The area sown with rapeseed and mustard was larger than that of 1895-96 in the Punjab, Bombay and Sind, but it was somewhat restricted in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. The harvest was also generally fair.

The outturn of oil seeds for all India is 848,455 tons, as compared with 950,172 tons in 1895-96 and a quinquennial average of 929,817 tons. The exports of linseed fell to 267,500 tons, as compared with 281,000 in 1895 and 450,800 in 1894; while rapeseed declined to 94,000 tons, as against 112,400 and 237,000 respectively in those years.

It is added that trade is likely to be still further reduced during the current year.

THE PLEADERS' EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Lex," suggests the abolition of the High Court Pleaders' Examination. Firstly, because there is no necessity of recruitment of the Subordinate Judicial Service; secondly, the candidates sadly lack the advantages of a University training; and lastly, because few pass and many are disappointed. I agree with him that the necessity for recruiting the Subordinate Judicial Service does not exist since there are numbers of LL.B. without a couple of briefs. But I cannot agree with him that the necessity for the examination does not exist. There are numerous matriculates and undergraduates who are too poor to afford an University education, but who have time and intelligence enough to study. To shut out such men would be to add so many more applicants for clerkships. If few pass and many fail, it is clear that only those who are nearer University training succeed. Would it be morally fair to shut out these men for the sake of the rest who do not pass?—Yours, &c.,

June 10. A CANDIDATE.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

Abraham, A
Brown, W Lindsay
Cod, H E
Cutler, Dr
Dickson, D D
Eden, Mr (care of Col Eden, late R H A)
Frances, Jas
Geary, J W
Green, G de Billing
Gauchran, Thos
Holzslein, Bernhard
Hutchinson, H D, Col
Hawthorne, Julian
Johnson, J S
Jennings, E
Jackson, S
Khembala, B N
Lawsen, H
Lachman, Butler
Lewis, J W Capt
Masters, J
Montague, H
Nabab, Olleeram
O'Connor T
O'Brien, Major
Pombart, J E
Rew, J
Russell, James Watts
Reedore, James
Scott, Bertie
Sanderson, E C
Sanderson, G
Taylor, John
Thompson, C W
Virjee, Narayenjee
Wilson, Captain
Wills, W G Mrs
Wright, W Barton
Wilson, C. Sub Conductor
Young, G E

THE ESPLANADE.

NEW RULES.

THE Rules to regulate the management of the Esplanade, Bombay, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 1st July 1886, are cancelled from the 1st July 1897, and on and from that date, the following Rules, which have been approved and sanctioned by Government, will come into operation, and are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* :—

The Area included in "The Esplanade" to which the new rules apply, consists of three parts, viz. :—

The "Esplanade proper,"
The "Cotton Green," and
The "Kennedy Sea Face."

The "Esplanade proper" comprises the portion of ground (exclusive of the public roads) bounded on the east by Rampart Row from St. Andrew's Church to the Prince of Wales' Statue, the Esplanade Road from the Prince of Wales' Statue to the Frere Fountain and Hornby Road from the Frere Fountain to the Arthur Crawford Markets, on the west by the Queen's Road from its junction with the Wodehouse Road to the First Marine Street, on the south by the Wodehouse Road, and on the north by the Carnac Road, part of the Esplanade Road, Marine Hospital Lane and First Marine street.

The "CottonGreen" is that portion of ground bounded on the east by the Colaba Causeway, on the west by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, on the north by the Wodehouse Road and on the south by the Colaba Land and Mill Company's ground.

The "Kennedy Sea Face" is bounded on the east by the Queen's Road from Wodehouse Road to the Railway Level Crossing at Chaupati, on the west by the sea-shore from the Wodehouse Bridge to the Raily Level Crossing at Chaupati, on the north by an iron fence near the Railway Level Crossing at Chaupati, and on the south by an iron fence near the Wodehouse Bridge.

ESPLANADE ROAD.

1. Cattle (not including horses) will be allowed to graze and to be exercised on such unoccupied portions of the Esplanade as the Executive Engineer shall, from time to time, determine, but subject to the following rules :—

(*a*) Except with the special permission of the Executive Engineer, no cattle shall graze on the rides.

(*b*) No cattle shall graze or be exercised on the Esplanade, except between the hours of 1 a.m. and 6 a.m.

(*c*) Before any cattle shall graze or be exercised on the Esplanade, the owner thereof shall pay a fee for the same according to the scale fixed in the schedule hereto, and shall obtain from the Executive Engineer a ticket for each head of cattle.

(*d*) For each ticket annas two shall be deposited with the Executive Engineer as security for the due return of the ticket and, at the expiration of the time for which each ticket is granted, the ticket shall be immediately returned to the Executive Engineer.

(*e*) Each head of cattle shall, at all times whilst on the Esplanade, wear the ticket so granted for it, safely fastened round its neck.

(*f*) All cattle shall, at all times whilst on the Esplanade, be under the immediate charge of a responsible keeper on behalf of the owner, who shall remain with, and look after, such cattle.

(*g*) Owners of cattle will be responsible for, and make good any damage their cattle may do to Government property, the amount of such damage to be fixed by the Executive Engineer.

2. In case of breach of rules (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*f*) or any one of them, the cattle shall be deemed to be trespassing and shall be impounded and dealt with according to the provisions of the Police Act for the time being in force.

3. If any cattle are found straying or grazing or being exercised on the Esplanade and the owner thereof has not complied with the above rules, the owner will be charged according to the scale fixed in the schedule; or, at the option of the Executive Engineer, such cattle shall be impounded and dealt with as trespassing in accordance with the provisions of the said Police Act.

4. Tents shall not be pitched without the sanction of the Executive Engineer, and until rents in accordance with the schedule have been paid into his office.

5. Excavation of any kind will not be allowed to be made on the Esplanade, without the sanction of the Executive Engineer.

6. No portion of the Esplanade ground shall be used for any purpose whatsoever, temporary or permanent, or any stalls, shops, or chairs, &c., be placed thereon, without the permission of the Executive Engineer. Goods, so placed, will be removed to the Public Works Stores at the risk and cost of the owner and will not be delivered up until the expenses of such removal, &c., are paid.

7. No nuisance of any kind shall be committed on the Esplanade.

8. Washing and oblutions will be allowed only at such wells as may, from time to time, be set apart for that purpose by the Executive Engineer.

9. No turf shall be removed without the sanction of the Executive Engineer.

10. No vehicles of any kind shall be driven or taken off the roadway on to any part of the Esplanade, without the sanction of the Executive Engineer.

11. No vehicles of any kind shall be driven, or taken alongside, or on the ride and foot-path along the Foreshore, without the permission of the Executive Engineer.

12. Riding will not be allowed on the foot-path along the Foreshore, Back Bay.

13. Persons found displacing the stone-pitching will be prosecuted, and any damage done to the same will be recovered from them.

14. Boats over-hauled on the pitching at foot of crib-work will be charged as per schedule of rates.

15. Fish will not be allowed to be dried or placed on the masonary dam or stonepitching of the Foreshore.

16. Drying nets will be allowed on the dam and crip-work only, subject to the payment of fees fixed in the schedule, and from 10 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. only. The fees to be paid in advance.

17. Nets or cloths, &c., of any kind will not be allowed to be dried on the loose stone-pitching.

18. Any person pluking flowers or damaging the shrubs, plants and trees in the gardens in charge of the Public Works Department will be prosecuted. No hawkers will be allowed to ply their trade in the gardens.

19. The rides, roads, foot-paths or any part of the Esplanade, the property of Government, will be closed at such times as the Executive Engineer may consider necessary.

20. Person or persons infringing Rules 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 11, 12, 13, 16, and 17, will be liable to prosecution.

21. Any person or persons found obstructing the Executive Engineer or the Superintendent of the Esplanade, or his staff, in the performance of their duties in the management of the Esplanade, will be prosecuted.

22. Monies due to Government for ground-rent &c., should be paid before 3 p.m., except on Saturdays when 1 p.m. will be the hour.

The Schedule of rates is given at the conclusion of the rules.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT

JUNE 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Suez route to Turkey (Europe), section Syra Chia closed.

Telegrams for Equador are subject to censure at Guayaquil.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Nampoung and Tingyueh.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius noon Monday, the 14th instant.

Turkish route Right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 10th June, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours	Minutes
Turkey	8	11	5 p.m.	37	49
Teheran	10	2	50 p.m.	..	19
Suez	10	3	..	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 10th June, 1897.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	7	..	3
" Karachi	...	19	—	1
" Madras	...	33	—	4

NEWS by the Tape has often been utilised by a bold speculator for the speedy accumulation of a vast fortune. Knowledge is power in every avenue of life when properly wielded. The proprietor of Holloway's Pills and Ointment is fully alive to this fact, and knowing their value as a cure for all diseases, he has made their merits known in all parts of the world. Commerical men who, to keep pace with the times, have always been to work at high pressure should never be without a supply of these valuable medicines. They purify the blood, strengthen the stomach, quicken the circulation and invigorate the system. For nervous or neuralgic, no remedy has been found to match them in excellence.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon of the 22nd instant is the hour fixed by the Viceroy for the reception of the deputations bearing Commemoration addresses, at the Simla Town Hall.

GENERAL GHULAM HYDER has been directed by the Amir to make full inquiry into the grievances of the Afghan sepoys at Asmar, where the recent disturbance occurred. This will be preliminary to such punishment as may be awarded.

CAPTAIN F. W. WODEHOUSE, third Assistant Political Resident, Aden, has been granted three months' extension of furlough, on medical certificate, by the Secretary of State.

THE Rev. C. M. Barham, M.A., has been granted privilege leave for three months.

MR. J. WILLCOCKS, has been appointed President of the Boiler Commission vice Mr. R. C. Dyson.

THE services of Surgeon-Lieutenant H. J. K. Bamfield, I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India with effect from the 31st May.

MR. C. GREATHEED, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for four months.

MR. J. A. MCIVER, Assistant Superintendent, Konkan Revenue Survey, is promoted from the Second to the First Grade of Assistant Superintendent.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasury of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of May, 1895, Rs. 200,599,000; 1896, Rs. 149,531,000; and 1897, Rs. 118,015,000.

THE ninth annual report of John Roberts and Company, Limited, shows a balance of Rupees 30,405-6-1 available for dividend. In October last an interim dividend of 5 per cent. was paid. The directors recommend a further distribution of Rs. 10 per share, which will make a dividend of 15 per cent. for the past year, which is very good considering how the plague has dislocated business of late.

IT is reported that Khalifa Syed Muhammad Husain, Foreign Minister of Patiala Lala Bhagwan Das and four other gentlemen of that State have been suspended by the Maharaja on a charge of delaying the decision of certain cases.

THE Government of India has addressed a letter to the Chief Commissioner of Assam with regard to the proposals for immigration into Assam from Bengal.

THE Government of India has refused to sanction the special concession asked for by Sir Arthur Havelock with reference to taking a detachment of H. E. the Governor's Bodyguard to Ootacamund. The Government of India, in arriving at this conclusion, points out that the Governor of Bombay takes up a detachment yearly to Mahableshar, without incurring any extra expenditure.

NEWS has been received of a shocking railway accident last Saturday night on the Bengal Central Railway near Bongong, in which a Bengali permanent-way inspector, a time-keeper and two trolly-men were killed. It appears that the derailment of an engine had taken place, and the E. B. S. Railway, Sealdah, and the B. C. Railway, Bongong, sent out relief trains to clear the obstruction. A trolly containing the abovementioned men started from Bongong to render help, and while the Bongong relief van was returning it ran into the trolly with the result stated. An inquiry is being held.

ON Monday in Calcutta the Northern Division Magistrate had before him a number of Bengalis who had been carrying on an elaborate swindle in counterfeiting well-known trade marks. Messrs. Atherton and Company of Calcutta, Agents for Dr. De Jongh's cod-liver oil and Howard's sulphate of quinine, prosecuted, and succeeded in getting convictions against the accused, the majority of whom were sentenced to various fines from Rs. 200, or in default three months. All the spurious labels, bottles and articles were ordered to be destroyed.

A SENSATIONAL attempt at murder took place on the 1st instant in the Mandalay Cantonments. Two sepoys of the 4th Burma Battalion, Jewa Singh and Badawa Sing, had not been very friendly recently; and at one o'clock on the day in question while the latter was sleeping, Jewa Singh took another sepoy's rifle, loaded it and deliberately fired at the head of Badawa Singh. Luckily for the latter the bullet missed his head, but his arm, on which his head was pillowed, was hit by the bullet, which shattered the elbow. Before Jewa Singh could do any further mischief he was arrested. Badawa Singh was taken to hospital.

As an indication of the gradual but sure supersession by steamers of sailing vessels in the carrying trade of the world, the remarks of the Collector of Customs on Calcutta trade via the Suez Canal are instructive. In spite of adverse circumstances the total value of Calcutta commerce by this route in 1896-97 was the highest recorded, amounting to over fifty-nine crores and representing 76·9 per cent. of the total foreign trade of this port. Larger receipts of piece goods, railway materials, machinery, treasure and oil helped to swell the total value of imports. A much larger quantity of jute manufactures, tea, and oilseeds was shipped through the Canal, but shipments by the same route of indigo, hides, lac, cotton, and grain were less. A smaller quantity of raw jute was sent forward but at a much higher value.

THE numbers on famine relief in Madras last week again increased by nearly 45,000, the total being 445,665 against 400,861 in the previous week. In the Deccan there are now 304,361 relief workers, 1,427 test workers, 20,235 weavers, making a total of 326,023 as against 296,892 in the previous week. Of those that are gratuitously relieved there are 14,483 dependants and 9,842 others relieved in kitchens, 25,613 are otherwise gratuitously relieved, the total in the Deccan being 49,938, as against 37,644 in the previous week. In the Northern Circars there are 35,609 on relief works, of whom 30,260 are relief workers, 1,829 test workers, and 3,520 weavers. There is, we notice, a very small decrease of about 170 as compared with the number of relief workers in the previous week. Of the 34,095 that are gratuitously relieved in the Circars, 8,000 are relieved in kitchens; the remaining 26,000 are being gratuitously relieved in their villages. These figures show an increase of nearly 3,500 as compared with those of the previous week.

IT is stated that Japan is to expend her new loan of £4,000,000 in constructing railways and public works. In deciding on these undertakings the Mikado's Government is said to have an eye to strategy, as well as commerce. But the loan will not all be spent in this way. A gold reserve is to be created in connection with the establishment of a gold currency. While, however, Japan is anxious for a gold currency, she is alive to the importance of railways and to the necessity of improving her Navy; and since 13½ millions sterling are due to her from China in respect of the recent war, she thinks she can afford to gratify her ambition in this direction.

A REMARKABLE prisoner of war has arrived at Salonica, says the *New York Herald* (Paris edition). He is Zano, the dog of Prince Nicholas of Greece, who was left behind by his master at Larissa. Zano is attracting much more attention than the human prisoners. He is a great Dane of the correct slate colour, with cropped ears, and was brought from Larissa by Kenan Bey, a lover of dogs, who means to present him to the Sultan. Zano is well treated, and has become much attached to the Turkish soldiers. His captor was taking him to be photographed the other day, the soldier who feeds him occupying the box-seat of the carriage. The dog stood up on the front seat, put his fore paws on the box, and his great head close to the bronzed cheek of the soldier and thus they drove through the streets of Salonica, where Zano is now very well known, and was recognised with much amusement by the crowd.

THE *Times'* Pekin correspondent telegraphs that the Tsung-li-Yamen, in deference to the prompt protests of the British, German, and American Ministers, has repudiated the railway concession monopoly granted to a Franco-Belgian syndicate, but has authorised Sheng to sign a private contract with the Belgian syndicate for the construction of line from Pao-ting-fu to Han-kau. The Belgians are to provide a £4,000,000 4 per cent. loan at 90. There is no Imperial guarantee, and existing railways are not given as security. Sheng is to provide 13,000,000 taels. The Chinese are to retain control, but the personnel is to be Belgian. Half the material is to be supplied by China and half by tender from abroad. The syndicate is to receive 5 per cent. commission on all material. The clause dealing with inability of transfer to any other nation is ambiguous.

THERE have, of late, been a great many cases of libel and slander by women, more perhaps against their own sex than the other: but Mr. Bromly, a well-known professional musician, has just recovered £500 damages from Mrs. Davidson, wife of a gentleman of considerable means living at Brighton, for a series of particularly heartless slanders. The rumours which this lady circulated—of course under the seal of secrecy, were to the effect that the plaintiff ill-treated his wife, had been imprisoned for deserting her and his children, and had kept an immoral establishment at Brighton. Miss Amy Berkeley had introduced the plaintiff to the Davidsons, with whom he became on friendly terms; and she it was who told Mr. Bromley. Mrs. Davidson did not admit the allegation about Mr. Bromley's keeping an immoral establishment, but did not contest the other slanders. There seems to have been no personal motive actuating the defendant, but simply an uncharitable willingness to believe evil imputed to a friend.

AT Pressburg, on the Danube, the other day an equestrian monument to the Empress Maria Theresa was unveiled by the Emperor Francis Joseph on the spot facing the river where formerly the Kings of Hungary were crowned, and halting on the Coronation Hill pointed their swords north, east, south, and west. The monument (says our Vienna Correspondent) is, so to say, the epilogue to the Millennial Celebration of a year ago, when the foundation was laid. It is the work of a young Hungarian sculptor. The monument is in white marble, and is 33 feet high. The more than life sized figure of Maria Theresa, clad in the Coronation robes, and wearing the crown, is seated on a noble Spanish horse, which rises as she draws in the reins. To the right and left of the horse stand a Hungarian noble and a National Guard, who represent the nation. The King and a large number of Archdukes and Archduchesses went to Pressburg on Saturday for the ceremony, which took place yesterday in the presence of all the distinguished men of Hungary.

THE Council of the Bimetallic League has decided, in response to numerous requests that the annual meeting of the members and friends should this year be convened in one of the great industrial centres, to hold the meeting in Manchester, and the Lord Mayor of that City has granted the use of his parlour in the Town Hall for the purpose. The date fixed is Wednesday, June 2nd. Special interest will be added to the proceedings by the fact that Mr. George Jamieson, Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai, who is at present on a short visit to England, has kindly promised to deliver an address on "The Trade of the East and the Silver Question."

A FEW weeks hence will be celebrated the centenary of Burke's death at Beaconsfield, on 9th July, 1797. He had purchased Gregories, since named Butler's Court, in that parish, some thirty years before, from the Waller family, who lived at Hall Barns. It is at his country home, observes his latest biographer, John Morley, that we like best to think of Burke. There, dispensing his manifold charities, and amused with his farm, he was happier than anywhere else, and happiest when his house was full of guests, amongst them being the members of the club, who in the period 1764-65 met at the Turk's Head in Gerrard-street, Soho. In accordance with his own wish, he lies, together with his brother and his beloved son, in the churchyard of the still old-fashioned little town, where is also the grave of Waller, the poet. His widow sold Butler's Court, which was burnt down soon after her death in 1812; the stables remain, and some grass-grown hillocks mark the site of the house, whereof views may be seen in the King's Library, British Museum. Of Burke's homes in London, one may point with certainty to the house, No. 37, near to Dryden's, in Gerrard-street, as well as to Nos. 6 and 25, Duke-street, St. James's-square. Whilst lodging in the neighbouring Charles-street, he received the memorable letter from Crabbe to which he gave so ready and feeling a response. At an earlier period of his career, having come to London in 1750, and been admitted of the Middle Temple, he lived over Jacob Robinson's shop, at the Pope's Head, next to the Rainbow Tavern, Fleet-street; after his marriage, in 1756, he was in Wimpole-street; we follow him, eight years later, to Queen Anne-street. In December, 1766, he was returned member for Wendover, a borough represented by John Hampden in the first three Parliaments of Charles I.'s reign.

AMONG the interesting incidents narrated by the late Mr. Bartlett of the Zoo was one which apparently had revealed to him for the first time the extraordinary instinct by which a horse will detect the vicinity of lions. Some years ago in the course of some work in the gardens, a staid-looking old horse drawing a cart was driven across in the direction of the lion house, when he suddenly began to manifest uneasiness, which continued to increase as the old building was approached. The horse with his burden was still at some considerable distance from the beasts, which could neither be seen nor heard at the moment, when, with every symptom of frantic terror, he dashed off with his load across the grounds, smashing down fences and shrubs, and stopped only when he could go no further, trembling violently and reeking with perspiration. Mr. Bartlett, in telling the story, could only account for the animal's discovery of the lions by supposing a very marvellous acuteness in the sense of smell. The incident is the more remarkable because it is scarcely probable that a London carthorse would ever have seen a lion. Mr. Bartlett used to tell with much spirit and humour of the escape of one of the bears from his pit, and the exciting time he and his assistants had in getting the brute back again. When the tidings of his escape were received, Bruin had ensconced himself in the middle of a pile of chairs. After a good deal of difficulty they got him out, and he was eventually wheedled or driven to the brink of the pit from which the railings had been removed, if there were any. While the creature paused there for a moment, the Superintendent, with a pluck out of all proportion to his inches, seized a broom that was ready to hand, and, dashing at him toppled him over into the hole, where the astonished beast picked himself up quite unhurt.

THERE has not since 1892 been a contest in the Petersfield Division, where a Parliamentary vacancy now occurs through the death of Mr. William Wickham. On that occasion Mr. Wickham was returned by a majority of 904, and no one ventured to oppose his return at the General Election of 1895. Only once since the passing of the last Redistribution of Seats Act has the constituency returned a Liberal. That was in 1885, when Viscount Wolmer secured the seat by the narrow margin of 161. In the following year Viscount Wolmer stood again as a Liberal Unionist, and was elected by the still smaller majority of 111. The position is not hopeless from the Liberal point of view, as there are nearly 9,000 electors on the register, and the highest Conservancy poll has been 3,912. Mr. Wickham is the sixth member of the present Parliament who has died. Considering that the General Election took place nearly two years ago, this proportion of deaths among members is exceedingly small. In 1891 as many as twenty members of Parliament died, but influenza was then very prevalent, and in each of three recent years—1889, 1890, and 1892—twelve deaths of members were recorded. Of the members of the present Parliament who have died, four sat on the Ministerial side—Sir Edward Harland, Sir Julian Goldsmid, Mr. Byron Reed, and Mr. Wickham. The other two were Dr. Daniel Ambrose (Nationalist) and Mr. H. Fell Pease (Liberal).

THE BLACKWALL TUNNEL.

THE other day saw the completion of another triumph in the engineering world—namely, that of the largest circular tunnel in the world, under the River Thames at Blackwall. Although we are told by Herodotus that in the sixth century before Christ Nebuchadnezzar built a tunnel under the Euphrates river to connect his palace with the Temple of the Sun, it was not until the end of the eighteenth century after Christ that any further work of the sort was undertaken. A man named Dodd tried in 1798 to build a tunnel under the Thames at London, which was too much of an undertaking for him, as it also proved to be for Vezie and the famous Trevithick, after him, a year after Dodd made his attempt, a young Frenchman came to London from America, whither he had fled for protection during the French Revolution. In America he had built canals, erected arsenals, and designed many historical buildings, including the Bowery Theatre in New York, which was afterwards burned. He conceived the idea of making ship blocks by machinery, and came to England to push his plans. He was successful from the start, and very soon the name of Marc Isambard Brunel became well known among the engineers and capitalists of London. For many years he worked on a plan for a tunnel under the Thames, and finally secured the assistance of the Duke of Wellington. During the past ninety years there have been many and various proposals for crossing the Thames below London Bridge, where the Port of London, with its river, ships, and docks, forms a barrier to vehicular or pedestrian traffic between its opposite sides. Brunel's tunnel to connect the opposite banks was commenced in 1825, and after many years full of accidents and delays, it was opened to the public in 1843. It is nearly 1,300 feet long between the shafts on each shore, and consists of a monolithic mass of concrete masonry, through which run two tunnels, having a horseshoe section, each tunnel now containing a single railway tract belonging to the East London Railway. The work had to be carried on in a large measure in a nearly liquid mud, and to do this successfully Brunel devised one of the most important appliances of modern engineering—the tunnel shield. When a tunnel is driven through soft water-bearing material there is a natural tendency for the earth to rush into the open end or heading, and to prevent this two plans may be followed. The tunnel may be kept so full of compressed air at the heading that the pressure of the water-bearing earth is counter-balanced by this air-pressure, or some sort of a device may be used in front of the heading which will hold back the material until some of it has been excavated, so that the apparatus may be pushed ahead far enough for the masonry lining of the tunnel to be built forward a little.

Brunel adopted the latter plan, and called this device, which is pushed ahead of the tunnel, a shield. Since the time it has been used quite often, generally in connection with compressed air.

The construction of the tunnel has not taken as long as that of Brunel, for it is only just ten years ago that the late Metropolitan Board of Works obtained the Act to construct the tunnel, and the actual work was not commenced till 1891. The external diameter of the tunnel is 27ft., while that of the St. Clair tunnel is 21ft., and that of the Hudson River tunnel but 19 ft.

DIGGING AND ARCHING.

Up to 1877 there were only four free bridges over the Thames at London, but in that year all of the remaining ten were free from toll charges. This was accomplished at considerable expense, the sum being paid out of the taxes of the metropolis. The taxpayers east of London Bridge, who had paid their share, naturally began to demand increased facilities for crossing the river below London Bridge. The population of this district on both banks is about 1,800,000 persons. The result of their agitation has been the erection of the Tower Bridge, a unique structure, combining the principles of the modern cantilever and the mediæval drawbridge used to cross moats, and the driving of the Blackwall Tunnel.

The tunnel crosses the river a mile and a half below Greenwich and three miles above Woolwich, so that these growing and populous places will in a very short time be in direct communication with Poplar and the East and West India Docks on the north side of the Thames. The work of tunnelling divides itself naturally into two main portions; first, the excavation, digging, or blasting of the material to be removed; secondly the lining or arching in the excavation, so as to prevent the sides, top, and bottom from falling in or being pressed upwards by the weight of the superincumbent earth or rock. The construction of any particular tunnel differs very much according to the nature of the material to be excavated, whether it is rock, clay, gravel, or quicksand, and the work is rendered much more costly and difficult if it has to be carried through ground, highly charged with water, and when, as in the case of the Blackwall Tunnel, it has to be executed through gravel under a wide river like the Thames, the costs, difficulty, and dangers of the work approach the limit of engineering skill to carry it out successfully. The river is 1,200 ft. wide at Blackwall and 46 ft. in depth at high water. Borings revealed the fact that, although there was London clay on both banks of the river, yet the tunnel must pass below it into the sands and clays of the Woolwich series and for a considerable distance through a bed of gravel, which apparently filled an older and deeper river-bed. Not only has the river had to be passed under, but it must be remembered that it is embanked and that what were the old marshes on each side are below the level of high water in the river. The soil of these marshes, to a depth considerably below that of low water in the river, consists of vegetable soil, peat sand and gravel, all highly charged with water. Under this is the London clay, with its base beds of impure limestone full of fossils, and then the sands, clays, &c., of the Woolwich beds. All these beds were under the full pressure of water due to the varying tidal level, and in their natural state so saturated were some of the beds of sand as to convert them into quicksands.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

The most serious obstacle was the large deep bed of coarse gravel with but little sand. The gravel was open and fully saturated with the river water, and as the bottom of the tunnel had to be 80 ft. below high water, a pressure of about 35 lb. to the square inch had to be faced. This, however, was not the only difficulty, for if the water were able to find an easy entrance to and flow among the gravel, air would also as easily escape from it. Consequently from the outset there were difficulties to be contended with which had never before been encountered either in the construction of Brunel's tunnel at Rotherhithe or elsewhere. It was further evident that no ordinary mode of tunnelling could be adopted.

The whole work is 6,200 ft. in length, or a total of a little over a mile. The tunnel proper is circular in cross section. Within this the road of 16 ft., with two footpaths each 3 ft. 1½ in. in width, is formed, resting on an arched subway 12 ft. wide and 5 ft. 6 in. in height for the reception of water-pipes. There are proper drains for the road, and channels for smaller pipes for road cleansing, &c.

It is interesting to compare the cost of Brunel's tunnel with that of the one just completing; the former was about £1,300 per yard, while the latter averages £550 per yard. It was predicted that the new tunnel could only be completed at the cost of much suffering and death, but these gloomy forebodings have not been fulfilled. There have been seven deaths, and only one case of permanent injury, due to rapture of the semicircular canal of the inner ear. Of the deaths not one was due to working under compressed air.

As Mr. Binnie, the chief engineer of the London County Council to whom we are indebted for most of the foregoing information, justly says, the success of the work, although in great measure due to the skill and untiring energy of the three engineers, Messrs. Hay, Fitzmaurice, and Moir, it must not be overlooked that there is honour due to predecessors. A shield has been used under compressed air, pushed forward by hydraulic power, which brings to mind the names of Bramah, Brunel, and Dundonale, and the success is due to a combination of all the good points in many previous efforts in the same direction.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

INCAPABLE NURSES.

SPEAKING from a long experience (writes a nurse in "The Hospital") it appears to me that no woman makes a truly good nurse unless she naturally possess some modicum of the housewifely instinct—an instinct which needs perfection by practice, habit, and training. Were I to recount and to set forth in their entirety some instances out of my own experiences of the total absence of housekeeperliness and domesticity in new probationers, I fear I might be accused of setting down a good deal to malice—or a suspicion might arise as to whether such things can be.

But it may be amusing to recall an occasion on which I detected a fresh recruit to the nursing ranks of a ward in which I was "staff" in the act of filling a foot-warmer and using a stethoscope as a funnel. My reflections on the hopelessness of her upbringing were framed rather in sorrow than in anger, and going back to first causes, I was inclined to hold her mother responsible for not having taught her the methods of funnels and the philosophy of kitchen utensils.

On another occasion a probationer was caught redhanded in the futile attempt to cut bread and butter with a poultice spatula. She said "she thought it was some new-fangled kind of bread-knife, and she was sure she had seen the cook at home using one for some purpose or other."

That same probationer remains to this day an awful example among "nurse failures," having gone about from hospital to hospital vainly trying to find a permanent resting-place. But each in turn refuses to harbour her within their walls, and she bids fair to become the Wandering Jew of the nursing profession. No sooner does she pitch her tent in some position or other than she receives notice to quit, for she has carried her domestic unpracticality into her profession, and matrons will have "none of her."

SUCCESS IN LOVE.

A FRENCH writer of about two hundred years ago, who had a reputation for knowledge of human nature, gives the following directions and advice to the man in love :—

He who would win the affections and deserve the smiles of some demoiselle must begin with all due courtesy as becomes a perfect knight; but if he desire her to return his ardent affection, he will lose no time in making himself the subject of conversation, and will allude to his great devotion at the earliest opportunity.

To abandon oneself to melancholy at the beginning of a courtship is not the best method of gaining one's suit; cheerfulness and confidence being far more insinuating. We desire, therefore, that all young lovers should cultivate gaiety, in spite of the teaching of the romance writers, who, throwing the weight of their authority on the other side, advocate sighs and laments. Nevertheless, when our young knights have reason to believe that their efforts have been successful, and that they may flatter themselves that they are no longer displeasing to the object of their affections, they will do well to allow sadness to succeed joy, and to show themselves a prey to grief at the slightest coldness, in order that their mistress may recognise their tenderness of heart, nor imagine that she has to do with an insensate statue!

Written declaration—that refuge of timid lovers who dread a possible refusal—should be carefully avoided. For the lover who dares not declare his passion openly, fails in his duty, loses his self-respect, and is unworthy of either pity or affection.

Neither great pains, extreme respect, sighs, nor even tears, will win for the devoted lover his cause; all that is necessary in order to persuade being to love and continue loving.

It is not necessary that we should set forth a method for the declaring of a tender passion—in this matter let each follow his own advice, resting assured upon the faith of our word, that nothing is easier than to declare one's love except to do so at the wrong moment!

If, then, our lover has been unwise, and finds that his declaration has but angered his lady, let him be careful to exhibit all the signs of extreme distress, though he will do well to moderate his grief inwardly, the better to judge of the duration of his Lady's wrath.

At the same time, he must take pains never to appear insensible to the slightest symptom of coolness on her part, but must make it very plain that he suffers torments from a cold look, and fears her anger more than sin. Nevertheless, he will occasionally do well to act as though he feared her not; for it is an old and ever-truthful maxim that he who has never incurred his lady's frowns will never experience her favours.

If by his discreet devotion he has succeeded in conquering a heart, and, by a happy defeat, has, as skilful conqueror, made his victory complete, he must be careful to fail in nothing of his early ardour, and to do all that within him lies to ensure his lady's happiness. However far he may have advanced in the good graces of his love, we ordain that he shall never cease to preserve a manner full of delicate attentions, and above all, of tenderness mixed with respect. It was thus that he first won his way into her heart, and it is thus that he must continue, if he would keep his position there; for the same delegence is required to keep the fire of love alight as was originally employed to ignite its flame.

If it should happen that a quarrel arise, the lover himself must remember to make the first advances. Towards all other people, one's self-respect may keep one on the defensive even into death; but with one's love it is different, and one must always consider one-self in the wrong.

Often a short absence is of great service in reviving a languishing attachment; but when it is long or too frequent, the remedy is useless; in fact, to speak openly, absence is dangerous, for a volatile heart partakes of the nature of its own mirror and retains only the image of the one present.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 10.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Azam Girdharlal Umedchand, Thanadar of Jambughoda (Narukot) in the Rewa Kantha Agency, is appointed to be a Magte of the second class and invested, within the limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, with authority to entertain civil suits up to the value of Rs 1,000.

Capt F W Wodehouse, third Asst Political Resident, Aden, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India a further extension of furlough for three months on medical certificate.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Gangadhar Bhimrao Jambhekar, Mamlatdar, taluka Hangal in the district of Dharwar, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district, and is invested with the additional powers specified.

Azam Manaklal Vrijbhukhandas, acting Extra Head Karkun, taluka Anand in the district of Kaira, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

Azam Rango Krishna Mulhalli and Azam Venkaji Hanmant Katarke, Special Civil Officers in the district of Belgaum, are appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be Magtes of third class in that district, and are invested with additional powers specified.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Vinayak Krishna Sovani, Joint Subordinate Judge of Satara, to be Joint Subordinate Judge of Dharwar for six months with effect from the date of his taking charge of that appointment.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Narhar Gadadhar Phadke, First Class Subordinate Judge under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act for the districts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur, to be Joint First Class Subordinate Judge at Poona, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders, and to invest him, under Sec 27 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Poona District as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, to invest Rao Saheb Jhaverilal Lalubhai Thaker, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Surat, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court of Surat, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

In continuation of Govt Notification No 1639, dated the 9th May 1895, extending the operation of Act XIII of 1859 to the district of Khandesh, H E the Govr in Council is pleased under Sec 5 of the Act, to appoint Rao Saheb Raghunath Vasudev Dasputre, Mamlatdar, taluka Nandurbar, and Magte of the first class in the district of Khandesh, to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magte of Police.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Venkatrao Dattatraya Yennemadi, with effect from the date of termination of his appointment made in Govt Notification No. 9763, dated 2nd Dec. 1896, to act as Depy Collr sixth grade, continuing to do duty at Ratnagiri.

Mr J A McIver, Asst Supt, Konkan Revenue Survey, is promoted from the second to the first grade of Asst Supts with effect from 1st May, 1897.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr J K Fleet, I C S, C I E, retiring :—Mr E J Ebden, I C S, B A (Cantab), to be first grade Commr; Mr A Wingate, I C S, C I E, to be second grade Commr, continuing to act as Commr in Sind; Mr R M Kennedy, I C S to be Senior Collector; and Mr Ganpatrao Damodar Panse to be Junior Collector.

Mr C Greatheed, Depy Consvr of Forests, second grade, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for four months.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Sec 3 (5) of the Indian Ports Act 1889, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to authorize Mr Moosa Hajee Fakeera, a Master in Messrs Shepherd and Company's service, to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev C M Barham, M A, has been granted privilege leave for three months from the 25th June 1897 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn Lieut R F Standage was placed under the orders of the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay from 5th to 15th Feb 1897, both days inclusive, on plague duty.

Asst Surgn Jivatram Allumchand Malvani, L M and S, is appointed to act as a Teacher in the Medical School, Hyderabad (Sind), with effect from the forenoon of the 16th March 1897.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Willcocks to be President of the Boiler Commission vice Mr R C Dyson.

Asst Surgn Manilal Gangadas Desai, L M and S, is appointed to act as Teacher, Behramji Jijibhai Medical School, Ahmedabad, with effect from the forenoon of 20th May 1897, during the absence of Asst Surgn Behramji Hormasji Nanavati granted leave.

The services of Surgn Lieut H J K Bamfield, I M S, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India with effect from the 31st May 1897.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The reversions of Messrs. F. L. Sprott, Ibrahim S D Ahmadi, L C E, and M Visvesvaraiya, B A, L C E, ordered in Govt Notifications No. 96, dated 17th Dec 1896, and No. 15, dated 17th Feb 1897, are cancelled.

Mr J Young, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is permitted to retire at his own request with effect from 9th July 1897.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Messrs Bhimarao Narsinh Hublikar and Dharmu Anant Naaratna (Dharmacharya Anant Krishnacharya Navaratna) Sanads authorising them to practise as Pleaders in the Court or Courts of the Dharwar Dist Judge may assign to them.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr Keshavlal Murlidhar Ghodi as Vakil of the High Court of Bombay.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette*, June 3.)

Mr S W Gracey, Asst Commr, from the Gujranwala to the Sialkot Dist, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 25th of May 1897.

Mr R T Clarke, Asst Commr, from the Amritsar to the Sialkot Dist, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 28th of May, 1897.

Lieut R M Lowis, Asst Commr in charge of the Murree Sub Division of the Rawalpindi Dist, is appointed to officiate, temporarily, as Depy Commr of Rawalpindi, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st of May, 1897 vice Mr J Wilson, who is placed on special duty.

Mr E A Estcourt, Asst Commr, Rawalpindi, is placed in charge of the Attock Sub Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 29th of May, 1897, vice Mr R A Mant.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO to 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

PURELY PERSONAL.

SEVERAL times the news has been spread that Yvette Guilbert was about to be married. This time the information is correct. The bands have been published at the Town Hall of the 17th Arrondissement. They are as follows:—M. Max Schiller, schemist, residing at 19 Avenue Friedland, eldest son of Aaron and Berthe Kahane, and Emma Laure Esther Guilbert, no profession, living at 79 Avenue de Villiers, eldest daughter of Hippolyte and Albine Hermance Julie Lubrez, his wife, Mr. Schiller is an American.

Coventry, it is stated, wants a Lady Godiva in the local Jubilee procession, and a committee has been appointed to engage her. It is announced that no lady living within fifty miles of Coventry will be taken, and very likely a sub-committee will betold off to investigate the antecedents of selected candidates. Lady Godiva is to appear "in a white, flowing robe of the Saxon period." One condition to be imposed on the charmer of this auspicious year is that she shall go out of the city within a few hours of the completion of her task.

The Venezuelan fleet, four in number, has recently been visiting the West Indies. Their first-class battle ship is an old Carron liner that used to ply for years between Grangemouth and London. She now carries 40 sailors and 50 soldiers or marines. The flag officer or admiral is an Englishman who was formerly in the service of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. He has on board a General and a Colonel to keep the army in order. One of the fleet is also commanded by a British sailor. The principal duty is to suppress smuggling, but as General Crespo, the President, is interested in that business, the work is done in a somewhat perfunctory manner.

In connection with the visit of the King of Siam to Venice, a correspondent writes:—The King of Siam looks quite a young man, swarthy, of course, but very erect and very gracious of manner. He was dressed in pure white and gold faced with blue, and wore a broad green scarf across his breast and shoulders. Prince Svasti was almost similarly dressed, wearing a blue scarf. The King of Siam seems to see everyone. He did not acknowledge the greetings of those who awaited his arrival by simply bowing with his eyes seeing no one, but he looked his onlookers straight in the face, catching the eyes of those near him to whom he smiled and bowed. He seems quite a smart, clever, wideawake young man.

The "Diarist" in the "Speaker" tells an amusing story about Mr. Asquith's apprenticeship to golf. With characteristic courage, Mr. Asquith learned the game after he became Home Secretary, and at the very Mecca of golf, St. Andrews itself. Like every other learner, he was not very expert at the commencement, and some local Tory wag made merry in print over his misses. Shortly afterwards Mr. Balfour went to St. Andrews to play a championship match, and a great crowd of spectators gathered on the links to watch him. Among them was an old lady whose ardent Radicalism had been hurt by the chaff of which the Liberal Home Secretary had been the subject. With a keen eye she watched the play of the Tory leader. Suddenly he made a distinctly bad shot. Instantly raising her voice to a shrill scream, the triumphant defender of the Radical faith exclaimed, "Why, Asquith, at his worst, was better than that!" Mr Balfour joined as heartily as anybody in the roars of laughter that followed.

A Sunderland publican is giving dividends on the purchase of beer to retail customers. Mr. Carnaby—the publican in question—began to allow the same discount on a single bottle as upon a dozen or half a dozen. His competitors in the trade made strong objection to this, and complained to the brewers who supplied him. He decided, therefore, to change his method, and instead of allowing the discount on the purchase he instituted the system of dividends on checks. He has had printed for the purpose books of coupons, one set being for quarts, another for pints and another for half-pints. He allows a dividend of two shillings in the £1 on the amount of purchase. His example has been quickly followed by others in the district, one, of whom, is allowing three shillings in the £1. The customers draw their dividends, which are paid in cash, when they please—some weekly and others at the end of the month. Mr Carnaby's idea has resulted in a large accession to his business. Some of the local brewers, on being appealed to, threatened to stop his supplies, but as he has a free house he can go where he pleases with his orders. Other tradesmen with "tied" houses have seen their business pratically disappear, and have made appeals to the brewers to give them an abatement which would allow them to pay dividends. The brewers are considering the matter. Mr Carnaby originally paid a dividend of only one shilling in the £1, but he has now doubled the dividend, and extended the system to mineral waters.

The Italian Premier seems to have spoken very strongly, in the debate on the abandonment of Erythrea, upon the necessity of giving up the dream of African colonisation. The Marquis di Rudini said that if he believed in a brilliant future for that Idea he would propose an African budget not of 30 but of 70 millions (of lire). But if he had a surplus of a hundred millions he would not propose an increased expenditure in Africa; there was too much to be done in Italy. It will be seen from Mr. Curzon's statement in the House of Commons last night that the retrocession of Cassala to Egypt is still the subject of friendly discussion between the British and Italian Governments, but only with regard to the proper time for carrying it out. The retrocession itself is fully decided upon.

The fate of the Kaiser's scheme for suppressing liberty of speech in Prussia is sealed. The Commitee of the Lower House to which the Bill has been referred out out nearly all the proposals, the only important exceptions being the provision that minors must not be members of associations or attend public meetings. The German Reichstag has simultaneously passed by an enormous majority the third reading of a proposal to repeal all existing laws which fetter the rights of political associations. Among those who voted for the measure was the Chancellor's son, Prince Alexander of Hohenlohe.

Now that the carpenters are busy fixing up seats and balconies on the route of the Royal procession on June 22, timed people are being much exercised as to whether these will be safe. There is no doubt that these wooden platforms will be exceptionally crowded and the "Builder" is afraid that some of them may not bear the strain to which they will be subjected, particularly those erected on this older houses. It have already suggested a thorough inspection of these balconies, and a contemporary thinks that unless this matter is looked to deplorable accidents will possibly occur.

The Queen possesses no more loyal subject than Councillor Jevers, of the Melbourne City Council. In supporting a proposal to commemorate the long reign, Councillor Jevers mentioned that 60 years ago he bore arms for the Queen in Spain, and when the troops heard the news of King William's death and the Queen's accession, they hoisted the flag and cheered so lustily that the hurrahs could be heard over the mountains of Valencia. "Would you fight for her again, old man?" asked a fellow councillor. "Gentlemen, I'm asked if I would fight for her again," said Councillor Jevers, who evidently thought the question a superfluous one. "Yes, that I would," was the reply. And the council chamber rang with deafening cheers.

"Punch's" picture of the capture of Silomo was, it now appears, not quite correct in detail. Silomo, was represented stuck in a barrel, with Silomo junior in a smaller barrel, marked "Contraband of War," and carried off on a stretcher. No such things happened. We have Sir Ellis's own account of the affair, in which his heroism rises almost to the level of that of Ajax defying the lightning.

Question: What killed Dr. Hodgkin?
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W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary*

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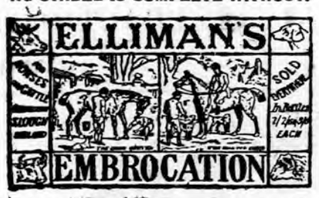


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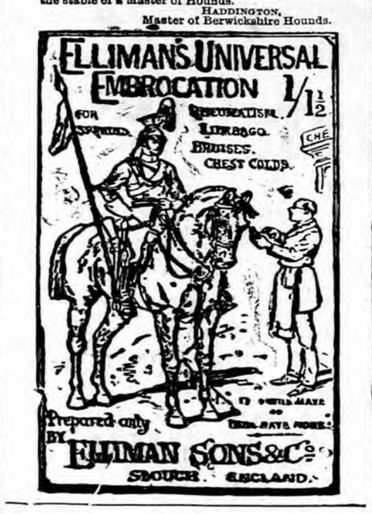
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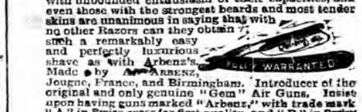


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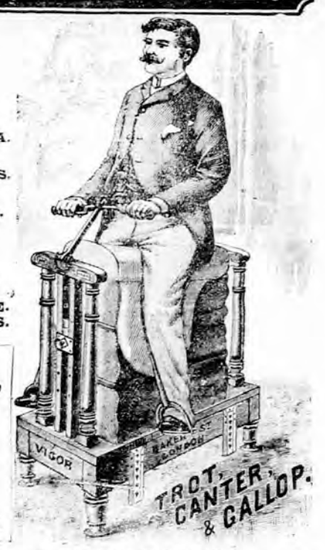
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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

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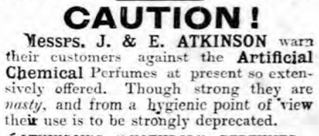
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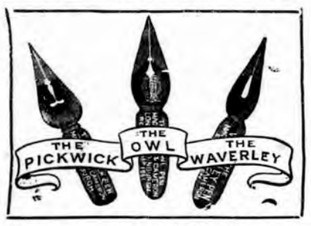
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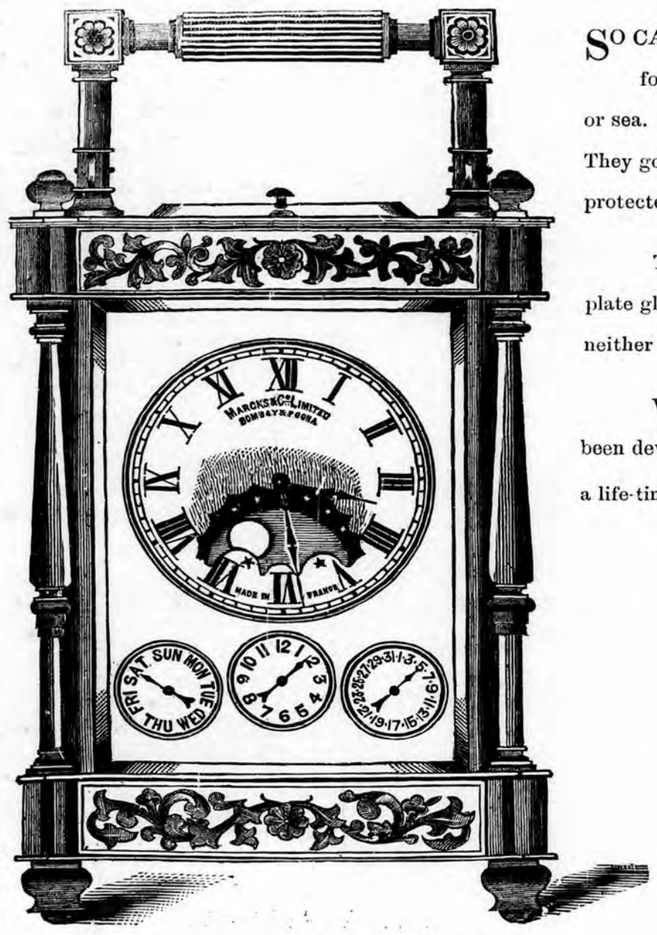
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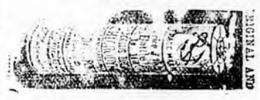
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